THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No 22. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE "HIBERNIAN" AT PORTLAND.

Landing of Armed Fenians at Sligo.

THE MILITARY OUTBREAK IN SPAIN.

Gen. Prim Defeats Gen. Concha.

Latest Commercial and Shipping News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, January 25.—The *Hibernian*, from Liverpool January 11, via Londonderry January 12, has arrived here. The *Damascus*, from Portland, arrived out on the 10th. The *America*, from New York, arrived out on the 11th. The *Cuba*, from Boston, arrived out on the 12th.

Cotton opened at a decline of 1d.@1½d., but partially recovered, and closed firmer—at a decline, however, of ¼d.@1d. on American. Sales for the week, 5000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 20d. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, the market closing steady.

Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions steady. Consols for money, 86⅞@87.

U. S. 5-20s, 64½@65; Erie, 56@56½; Illinois Central, 75½@76.

It was reported that twenty-one armed Fenians had landed at Sligo, and were immediately arrested.

It was reported that the Spanish insurgents under General Prim had defeated a Government column under General Concha, but the official despatches represent the insurgents to be discouraged and retreating.

The latest advices report no change in the situation.

The bullion in the bank of England has declined £218,000.

The weather in England had moderated, but the effects of the recent gales continue to be exhibited in disasters to shipping. The steamer *Worcester*, from Baltimore, had reached Liverpool in a very crippled state. She had encountered fearful weather in the Channel—had her foremast carried away, and was otherwise damaged.

The steamer *Palestine*, which had returned to Queenstown, would go to Liverpool for coal and repairs, and would resume her voyage in a few days. Her chief engineer is reported to have been washed overboard.

Owing to the storm, telegraphic communication between Liverpool and London was entirely suspended. The commercial and financial news from London is only to Thursday night.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Ship *Eliza McLaughlin*, at Antwerp; *Isaac H. Davies*, at Marseilles.

The ship *Deirress*, from New York, put into Great Yarmouth on January 10. The ship *Jane Ross*, from London for New York, 60 days out, put into Penarth roads with much damage, and would go into dock at Cardiff.

The *Joseph Holmes*, from Liverpool for New Orleans, had put into Holyhead.

The brig *Neptune*, ashore near Blyth, had been condemned, and would be sold.

The ship *Paramount*, from Galveston, ashore off Islay, is sound.

The *Persia*, for Wilmington, and *Volant*, for New Orleans, had put back to Liverpool on the 11th instant.

Arrived from Philadelphia, ship *Pudek* at Mount's Bay; January 4, *Palma* at Genoa; January 6, *Jessie Campbell* at Falmouth; *Village Belle* at Londonderry; January 8, *Zephyr* at Queenstown.

The *Tigress*, from New York, was abandoned at sea December 23. The crew had been saved.

The ship *Resolute*, from Mobile for Liverpool, had put into Islay Sound, leaking, and with loss of mizzenmast.

The ship *Lord Dufferin*, for Savannah, had put back to Liverpool.

The report of the *George Chaplin* putting into Queenstown was incorrect.

The *James Foster, Jr.*, from New York, dragged her anchors at Liverpool on the 8th inst., but got off the same day and was docked.

The *British Queen*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was towed into Sheerness, January 4, with loss of nearly all her sails and rigging, and was obliged to steer with tackles.

The *Dashing Wave*, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, had been ashore in the Schelde.

Only sixteen barrels of flour and a small quantity of tobacco and cheese had been saved from the wreck of the ship *Meridian*.

The *Fortuna*, from London for New York, has put into Falmouth.

The *J. P. Wheeler*, from New York for Glasgow, is a total wreck at Oban.

The *Triton*, from New York, whilst docking at Liverpool, got aground, but was got off in a short time without damage.

The *Brenda*, from Boston, has lost her sails, mizzenmast, etc.

The *Cecrops*, from New York for Belfast, put into Queenstown on the 8th, with lost of mizzenmast.

The *Ada*, from Ardrossan for New York, put into Queenstown on the 8th, with loss of foretopmast.

The ship *Mountaineer*, from Mobile August 27, 1865, has not been heard of since that date.

The *Live Oak*, from Liverpool for New York, had put into Holyhead to stop a small leak in her stern at the 16 foot mark.

The captain of the *Guy Mannering* and 17 of the crew were saved; the rest of the crew, 18 in number, were drowned. Most of the cotton of her cargo will be saved, but the grain is a total loss.

Twenty hogsheads of tobacco had been saved from the *Norma*, ashore on the Goodwin Sands.

The ship *Energy*, ashore near Sicily, had been got off, and towed to Malta.

The *James Guthrie*, from Calcutta for Boston, grounded off Maypore, December 15th, but got off and proceeded on her voyage.

The *Lone Star*, from Natal for the Clyde, put into Sundas Bay, November 14th, with loss of foretopmast.

The steamer *City of Boston* sailed from Queenstown at 4 P. M., January 11, and the *Pennsylvania* at 1·45 P. M. the same day. The following is summary of her news:—

The Cunard cargo steamer *Palestine*, from Liverpool December 23, put back to Queenstown January 9, short of coal, and somewhat injured by having her decks swept.

The London *Times* and other journals having attributed the pressure in the money market to heavy exports to America on credit, letters are published from commercial men refuting such arguments, and showing that remittances have been most prompt, and the heavy cotton receipts are set off against British exports. The discount demand continued moderate, and the bank rate remained at 8 per cent.

It was stated that Mr. Gosche was to have a seat in the British Cabinet.

The Fenian trials were still progressing at Dublin. Byrne, ex-Warden of the Richmond Prison, was under trial for aiding in the escape of Stephens.

The military revolt in Spain, under General Prim, had made no progress. The insurgents had gained the mountains of Toledo, but were closely pursued, and it was supposed General Prim would disband them and attempt to escape to Portugal. The insurgent garison at Avilla had reached Portuguese territory and had been disarmed.

Madrid was under martial law, but remained tranquil. Martial law has also been proclaimed at New Castello. Considerable excitement is reported at Barcelona, and the crowds had been dispersed by the military. The Chamber of Deputies had resolved to present a loyal address to the Queen of Spain.

The Emperor of Austria has restored their property, and granted other concessions, to the parties who illegally emigrated from Venetia.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Manchester Market was inactive. Breadstuffs and flour inactive and nominal. Wheat firmer; amber red 10s 2d @10s. 4d Corn quiet at 29s.@29s. 3d. for mixed. Provisions quiet. Beef quiet, but firm. Pork, no sales Bacon firmer. Lard easier; sales at 69s. Tallow very dull, and 6d.@9d lower.

Small sales of Ashes. Sugar quiet Coffee inactive. Rice, no sales Rosin firmer. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 47s. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs easier. Wheat 1s. lower. Sugar declining Coffee easier. Tea and Rice firm Tallow steady. Petroleum quiet at 3s. 2d. for refined.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 25.

Hon. F. A. Conkling Appointed Collector of New York—Hon. D. S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney.

Hon. Frederick A. Conkling has been appointed to the New York Collectorship, made vacant by the death of Hon. Preston King.

The nomination of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson has been sent to the Senate for confirmation, as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Generals Butler and Banks had an interview with the President to-day.

Conference with the President—His Views upon Questions now before Congress, Etc.

A number of prominent Pennsylvanians, including seven members of Congress, had an interview with the President last night. It lasted two hours, and the prominent political questions in Congress were discussed.

The interview was very cordial. The President reiterated his opinion that Congress should admit the rebellious States to representation. He thought the passage of the Negro Suffrage bill was untimely, but did not intimate any purpose to veto it.

Upon leaving, a member of the delegation remarked that they were determined to hold on to the President, and he replied that it was his purpose to hold on to them.

Reciprocity Question before the Ways and Means Committee.

The Ways and Means Committee have not had the Loan Bill under consideration for three days. This morning the Canadian advocates of a reciprocity treaty were heard. It is considered certain that the treaty cannot be revived, but through reciprocal legislation some of the more important results of a treaty can be reached.

Personal.

The *Republican* of last evening announces the resignation of Captain G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to take effect on the 1st of March next. It further states that he resigns in order to accept the Presidency of the new California Steamship Company, recently organized in New York, at a salary of $15,000.

General Sherman will be here to-morrow. He was summoned hither from St. Louis by General Grant, for consultation upon the new Army bill.

The Rinderpest—Its Alarming Increase.

The United States Consul at Manchester, England, under date of January 6, informs the Department of State that the cattle disease has made frightful progress, the cases for the week ending the date of his despatch being 7693, an increase of 1167 upon the returns of the previous week. He reports that the authorities are making every exertion possible to restrain the plague, but without the slightest appearance of success.

The disease, he asserts, has been discovered to bear some striking analogies to smallpox, and many experiments in vaccination are being made. He says that many of the towns prohibit the driving in of beeves for slaughter, and require that they shall be killed where fed, and the meat only brought to market. The whole number of cases thus far reported for England alone is 73,549, and of this number 55,422 have either died or have been killed.

Treasury Disbursements.

The disbursements of the Treasury Department, including transfers, for the week ending the 20th instant, amounted to $16,132,376.

Arrival of the "City of Boston."

NEW YORK, January 25, 12 M.—The *City of Boston*, from Liverpool, has arrived here. Her news is published with the report of that brought by the *Hibernian*.

Conviction of a Murderer.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Pellecer, alias Salvador, the accomplice of Gonzales in the murder of Otero, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and both will be sentenced to death to-day.

Ice Bridge Across the St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, January 25.—An ice-bridge has been formed across the St. Lawrence river.

THE OTERO MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial of Salvador, or Pellicer—The Charge—Verdict of the Jury, Etc.

Judge Gilbert summed up the case in an able and extremely lucid address. He said, though a good deal of time had been consumed in the hearing, the questions, both of law and fact, necessary for the jury to consider, lay in a very small compass. The jury must be satisfied, first, that Otero was really murdered, which point was most conclusive; and next, as to who were his murderers. The evidence on this latter point was entirely circumstantial; but sometimes circumstantial evidence was more satisfactory than direct testimony. How many were concerned in this murder? Evidently more than one; and this being so, he must tell them that any one present at the time of the murder, and aiding and abetting the actual assassin, was equally guilty with him, though he might not himself have struck a blow. Now the question was, was there a conspiracy between Gonzales and the prisoner to perpetrate this crime? Pointing out to the jury the repeated meetings of Gonzales and Pellicer, their change of lodgings on the day of the murder, the facts that they were the last persons seen in Otero's company, and that they consorted together after the crime had been committed, and together went out to purchase clothes, which Gonzales paid for with the proceeds of the murder, his Honor came to the weapons found in the Park, and asked the jury to say who could have them there.

Both the razor and the dagger had been traced into Pellicer's possession, and neither was shown to have been transferred by him to anybody else. The suggestion of the defense was that it was Vela who committed the crime; but if the jury believed the evidence of Edward Fan as to the time Vela returned to the Hotel de Cuba, and the testimony of Mills as to the hour at which the body was found, Vela could not have been in Brooklyn when the crime was committed. They had heard the prisoner's explanation given, through his counsel, of the part he took in the affair, and of the manner in which the cuts on his hands were inflicted.

If in the evidence of the prosecution they could find anything to support this statement it was their duty to take this corroborative evidence into their consideration; but, for himself, he confessed he did not see that there was the slightest evidence to support the prisoner's statement. However, if from the testimony adduced by the prosecution, the jury could construct any theory consistent with the supposition of the prisoner's innocence, it would be their duty to give that theory the preference over any other theory based simply on the assumption of his guilt; but it was not their business to travel out of the case to construct a fanciful theory, either to acquit or convict him. Whether there was a third person concerned in the murder or not—whether Vela was guilty or innocent of any participation in this crime—was beside the question. The duty of the jury was simply to inquire whether Pellicer, the prisoner at the bar, was guilty or not guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

The jury retired to deliberate on their verdict at a quarter-past 5 o'clock, and remained absent until twenty minutes past 6, when they returned to the Court Room.

When it was announced that the jury were returning all present resumed their seats, and while the jury were being conducted to their places a deep silence prevailed. The prisoner, who was in an adjoining room, was then brought into Court and resumed the seat he has occupied during the trial. As he entered he cast his eyes down to the floor, and when he resumed his seat he ventured to make a casual glance at the jury. When the jury had taken their seats the Clerk of the Court called the names of the jury, when the following ceremony of receiving the verdict was then gone through with:—

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman—We have.

Clerk—How say you? Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of the crime of which he stands charged?

Foreman—Guilty.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, you say you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of murder in the first degree, and so say you all?

The jury was then polled, the Clerk of the Court calling each individual by name, and the verdict was recorded.

James Troy, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, then made a motion that the prisoner be remanded for sentence.

The Court—The officers will take the prisoner in charge and remand him to jail.

The prisoner exhibited no emotion when he was apprised of the verdict, and was taken back to jail in a carriage, under charge of Sheriff McNamee and two officers. Gonzales and Pellicer will be brought up for sentence to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M.—*N. Y. Herald.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Destruction of the Atlantic White Lead Works—Loss Estimated at Between $200,000 and $300,000.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Atlantic White Lead Works, occupying nearly the entire block bounded by Gold and Marshall streets, Hudson avenue and the river, and resulting in the destruction of an immense amount of property.

One portion of the premises is occupied for the manufacture of white lead and paints, and the other part for the manufacture of linseed oil. There are a number of buildings, of brick, four and five stories in height, all of which were filled with raw and manufactured materials, among which were some 12,000 gallons of oil.

The fire originated in the vicinity of the smoke stack in the centre building on Marshall street, and the floors being saturated with oil, the flames spread with fearful rapidity until the whole was enveloped. A strong wind from a northerly direction impelled the burning embers a distance of several hundred yards, and it was feared would extend the conflagration, but fortunately the flames were confined to the premises where the fire originated.

The light from the burning fire could be seen from any portion of the city. After the fire had progressed for about half an hour the walls of the main building fell in, causing a succession of reports like that of heavy artillery, and gave rise to the rumor that there had been an explosion. The main building of the white lead factory and the old linseed oil factory, with machinery and contents, were totally destroyed. The new linseed oil factory, being a fire-proof building, on the corner of Hudson avenue and Marshall street, was saved, as were also the buildings containing the white lead "beds" on the Gold street side.

About one hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment by this fire. The Brooklyn City Gas Works, Longman's Gold Refinery, and other extensive manufactories were for a time in great danger, but escaped uninjured.

The loss is estimated at between $200,000 and $300,000, fully covered by insurance in a number of companies, but as the books are kept in the office of the company in New York, the names of the offices could not be ascertained last night.

The agents of the White Lead Works are Messrs. Robert Colgate & Co.

The firemen worked faithfully and energetically, succeeding in confining the conflagration to the block in which the flames broke out.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—The Legislature today rejected the proposed amendment to the City Charter of Louisville by a decided vote.

FROM SAVANNAH.

THE LATE STORM.

Total Loss of the British Ship "Mary Blades"—Her Abandonment at Sea—Rescue of the Captain and Crew—Interesting Particulars.

From the Savannah Republican, 20th.

The British ship *Mary Blades*, Captain John Hogg, bound from New York to Cork, Ireland, with a cargo of white oak timber, sprang a leak, and was abandoned at sea, on the 24th December, in latitude 37 N., longitude 64 W.

We are indebted to Captain Hogg for the following facts regarding the disaster:—"We left New York on the 20th December last, and soon after getting to sea experienced very severe weather—the wind blowing a perfect hurricane—the sea washing completely over the ship at times, causing her to strain and labor heavily. To add to our misfortune, we soon discovered that we had sprung a leak.

"The weather continued unfavorable, and on the 23d the crew were entirely exhausted by their severe labors—three being completely prostrated owing to the severe exposure and exertions. At 7 on the evening of the 21st, all hands came to me and stated that they could do no more to keep the ship afloat, she having at this time five feet of water in her hold. By great persuasion, the men were induced to work the pumps until daylight, the leak still gaining on the pumps. On the morning of Sunday, the 24th, we saw a sail ahead, which proved to be the American schooner *Koret*, Captain W. Elliott, bound from Boston to Jacksonville, Florida.

"As there was now six feet of water in the ship, the leak gaining rapidly on us, and the crew utterly exhausted, we hailed the *Koret* to take us all on board, it being impossible to keep our ship afloat any longer. Captain Elliott very promptly answered our signals and extended all the assistance in his power, laying his vessel to quickly. Our boats were got out with great difficulty, and after taking what clothing and provisions we could carry, we reluctantly abandoned our ship, there being now seven feet of water in her hold.

"Three hours after getting aboard the *Koret*, a fearful storm arose, and the vessel was forced to lay to in a tremendous hurricane which raged so furiously that for several hours fears were entertained that the *Koret* would go down with all on board. The weather remained very severe until the 27th, when the *Koret* hoisted colors to a brig, the *B. L. George*, of Quebec, Captain ——, bound to Cuba, and hailed him to take us aboard, as the *Koret* was short of water. After considerable delay, the Captain consented to take four of the crew of the *Mary Blades*.

"The *Koret* accordingly lowered a boat and sent four men to the brig. The weather, instead of moderating, continued very rough until the 10th, when the *Koret* hoisted the colors of distress—union down—which were answered by the barque *Maria*, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound to New York. The *Maria* took but seven of the *Mary Blades'* crew on board, as they were short of provisions. We saw no vessel subsequently until the *Koret* arrived off the bar at St. Johns river, Florida—crossed it on Sunday morning, the 14th instant—and anchored in the river. On Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock in the morning, myself and the remainder of the officers and crew of the *Mary Blades* were most kindly received by Captain Ingraham, of the steamer *Helen Getty*, and brought to Savannah."

Captain Hogg and his officers and crew desire to acknowledge the hospitable manner in which they have been treated by Captain Ingraham, who spared no efforts to make them feel perfectly at home while on board his fine steamer. The rescued officers and men also tender their warm thanks to Captain Elliott, of the schooner *Koret*, for his kind treatment—Captain Elliott and his wife very generously giving up their own cabin to the use of Captain Hogg and his officers.

The *Mary Blades* was owned by Mr. Charles Blades, of Lancaster, England, and was formerly the *Kate Sweetland*, of Thomaston, Maine. We were unable to learn whether the *Mary Blades* or her valuable cargo was insured.

Recovery of the Bodies of the Captain, Pilot, and a Lady Passenger of the Brig "Neva"—Bloody Deeds Perpetrated—Arrest of One of the Officers.

From the same paper.

The steamer *Helen Getty* brought the Second Mate of the brig *Neva*, which was recently lost off St. John's bar, Florida, from the latter place to Jacksonville, where he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Captain Talbot, who commanded the *Neva* at the time of her disaster, the mutilated body of the captain having been found on Monday last on the beach about twelve miles to the Southward of St. John's bar, having been washed ashore.

An examination of the body revealed several severe gashes. The body of the pilot of the ill-fated *Neva* was also found at the same time and place with marks of violence about the head. The remains of the captain were buried in Jacksonville, and those of the pilot near Port Mills. The body of a lady passenger was subsequently found along the same beach.

The bodies of these three individuals are all that have been recovered thus far, the second mate and two seamen taking the small boat, and escaping from the wreck. Every other soul on board was lost.

The whole affair thus far is shrouded in a fearful cloud, but we trust no effort will be spared to unveil the mystery, so that the gallows may do justice to the wretches of this most diabolical deed.

It is generally supposed that during the confusion incident to the sinking of the *Neva*, the murders were committed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 25.—Joint resolutions relative to negro suffrage in the District of Columbia were postponed until Wednesday next.

The following bills were passed:—

Allowing the Philadelphia Insurance Company to increase its capital; incorporating the Corry Gas and Water Company; a supplement to the act incorporating the Preston Coal and Improvement Company.

House of Representatives.

The special order of the day was the consideration of public bills.

Joint resolutions relative to the reconstruction of the rebellious States, and instructing representatives and senators to apportion members of Congress according to the whole people not disfranchised, were made the special order for Thursday evening.

An act allowing military claims to be presented and considered for the period of three years from date was amended so as to extend the time for but one year, and passed to a third reading.

The act authorizing the tax upon mortgages to be deducted from the tax upon real estate by which the mortgage is secured, was considered and lost.

Columbian Marine Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The Columbian Marine Insurance Company has resolved to continue business on a capital of $2,000,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, January 25, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices unsettled and lower. In Money there is no change to notice. Loans on call are freely supplied at 6 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges at from 7@8 per cent. per annum. Government bonds continue quiet at the decline. New 5-20s sold at 101¾@101¾; old do. at 102⅛; and 7·30s at 98⅛. 92⅛ was bid for 10-40s; and 103½ for 6s of 1881. City loans are rather lower, with sales of the new issue at 91⅛@91½.

Railroad shares have again declined. Catawissa preferred sold at 36¾@37½, the former rate at a decline of 2; Reading at 49⅛@49½, a decline of ¼; North Pennsylvania at 33½@33⅝, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, in small lots, at 54½@54⅝; and Northern Central at 44½. 114 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; and 27 for Catawissa common.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. West Philadelphia sold at 67½; 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 36 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 200 was bid for North America; 136½ for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 92 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 70 for Western; 61½ for City; 61 for Corn Exchange; and 54 for Union.

In Canal shares there is rather more doing. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 21@22; and Lehigh Navigation at 53½. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 8½ for Susquehanna Canal; 30 for Delaware Division; and 56½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue irregular. Cornplanter sold at 1 1-16; Junction at 1; Ocean at 15; and Maple Shade at 3¾@4, an advance of ¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 U S 5-20s 62	102¼	100 sh Catawissa pf	37¾
$2000 do 1864	101¼	100 sh do b10	37¾
$100 U S 7·30s Aug	98⅜	100 sh do	37¾
$6000 do July	98⅜	100 sh do b10	37¾
$2200 City 6s new	91⅛	100 sh do b30	37¾
$1000 do mun	91⅛	100 sh do	37
$5000 Cam & Am 6s	83½	600 sh do lots b5	33⅛
100 sh Reading s5	49⅛	100 sh do b5	33⅛
100 sh do	49⅞	300 sh Ocean t30	15
100 sh do s5	49⅞	100 sh Sch. N b60	22
50 sh do	49⅝	100 sh do b5	21
100 sh do s30	49⅝	3 sh Lehigh Nav	53⅛
9 sh Corn Pt b60	1 1-16	200 sh Maple Sh s10	3⅛
200 sh N Pa R s60	33½	200 sh do 3·94	
200 sh do s60	33½	5 sh Penna R	54½
100 sh do s60	33⅝	10 sh do	54½
100 sh do b5	33½	100 sh St Nich Coal	8
100 sh do s60	33⅝	500 sh Duck Ck	3
300 sh Junction	1	100 sh N Central	44½

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.			
200 sh Mingo	2·21	100 sh Ph & E b30	30
100 sh do	2·21	100 sh Am Gum Pt	1
400 sh do	2·20		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139½	12 M.	139½
11 A. M.	139½	1 P. M.	139⅝

Market very dull.

HARPER, DUNNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139½	139⅝
American Silver, 4s and 5s	133½	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	128	129
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is easy at 5@6 per cent. on call, with more doing at the highest rate. In commercial paper there is no change. Prime to good is quoted 7@9 per cent., and second grade 10@15 per cent. Long engagements are not in favor, and the action of Congress is looked for with daily increasing interest by business men.

"Advocating a contraction of the currency, and a return to the specie basis just as soon as may be compatible with due regard to the credit of Government and the interests of business men, we hold it to be necessary and imperative that people should take this matter into full consideration in all new enterprises and speculations in which they may embark. If, during the period of the Rebellion, we were induced to speculate against the currency—a speculation based in fact upon the chances of disaster—we have now the same arguments in an inverse ratio to speculate in its favor. We deprecate speculation in either way, but the logic of events consequent upon the close of the Rebellion, and the establishment of our Government upon a strong basis, is clear enough to prove that values must shrink in currency according to the progress we make towards specie payments. If we progress slowly, then with feverish changes we progress slowly towards the point, but still we are to move in that direction and to that end. If gold touches 125 before March 1, and stocks decline correspondingly, who can blame Secretary McCulloch."

—The following article on "The Mysteries of Modern Money-Getting," giving a vivid and racy view of the doings of the New York Stock Exchange, is from the *Tribune* of this morning:—

The indications that we live in a fast age are not only observable in the life of the spendthrift, the expensiveness of ladies' costumes, and the generally lavish and elegant nature of the pastimes of the fashionable world, but even the prosaic and sordid business of money-getting presents unequivocal signs of the times. In past days men grew rich by thrift and hard work, and to be a successful man of business was suggestive of a dull, stern private life, whose only heroism was the unflinching self-denial, the steadfast devotion to Mammon, and the immovable oneness of purpose by which the branches of the decaying tree of life were at last loaded with the fruit of gold. True, there was now and then a South Sea bubble of speculation which would turn men's heads for a brief period, but the dull, plodding highway to wealth was the favorite road, and the possessor of great opulence was generally associated with the spare figure and bowed form, the sallow, pinched countenance, small, keen eyes, and shabby garb of the miser.

But men grow rich at present with as much dash as distinguishes all their other actions. A kind of hilarity enters into their very business transactions; conviviality is combined with money-making; and a man is thought a "deuced good fellow," at the same time that he receives general credit for a large amount of worldly wisdom. A visit to the New York Stock Exchange will illustrate this novelty more than anything else that can be suggested.

The building in Broad street, just below Wall, is a noble one of white marble. While ascending the broad iron steps to the second floor, the general palatial air of the interior strikes the beholder with a force which even the tobacco juice upon the steps cannot wholly dissipate. Supposing you to be one of the uninitiated, you at first receive a most favorable impression of the stock brokerage. But as you follow the crowd down a long corridor, and across a lofty antechamber towards the great door beyond, through which so many are passing in and out, you hear a noisy hum of human voices with now and then an excited shout, which slightly detracts from the magnificence of your surroundings. A few steps more, and you are induced into the mysteries of the Open Board of Brokers and—always supposing that this is your first experience—you mechanically shrink back as though there were some mistake, and you had suddenly broken into the interior of an insane asylum.

The noise is deafening, and of a peculiarly crazy character; but you have time to note the room, which is green, grand, and graceful. The windows are high and slender, and the wall between them is covered with a tightly drawn tapestry of thick green cloth, which throws a pleasant light over the entire apartment. Inclosed in a handsome wooden railing are a large number of easy chairs, for the accommodation of the members of the Board, who are the only ones admitted inside; the lobby between the walls and the railing being for the convenience of mere on-lookers.

A raised platform runs along the back part of the room, and seated at a desk in the centre of this is the Clerk of the Board, who officiates in the capacity of an auctioneer. Immediately below this stand there is a round pit in the floor, the bottom of which contains a round table, which is reached by several regularly descending steps, giving the whole affair an amphitheatrical appearance of a miniature character. The business of selling stock at auction is now in full blast, and this pit in the floor is surrounded by a hedge of eager bidders and sellers, while a bird's eye view, if attainable, would show the round table in the bottom of the hole occupied by a number of men, also busily making notes in little memorandum-books.

All of the men are well dressed, and most of them young—that is, less than forty years of age. A prevailing Hebraism of countenance at first strikes the spectator, who finds himself wondering whether this peculiarity is an incident of blood or the result of long association with a business with which the sons of Moses have so identified themselves throughout the world. But without pausing to conjecture if pawnbrokerage would indeed thicken the saxon tongue to the fawning gutural of the Scion of the House of David, or if the dealing in old clothes would really occasion a gradual hookening of the nose to the true Jewish aquiline, you are next at a loss to know how any sales can be effected in such a tumult of wild voices.

The scene of confusion absolutely makes the head of the novice swim, and inspires a prayer for a sudden earthquake, or the opening artillery of a great battle-field, as a pleasant and peaceful change. The auctioneer—a well-dressed wood looking young man—is calling the stock at the top of his lungs; at least, he is supposed to be doing so, but he might as well be sounding an alarm of fire, or invoking the vengeance of the Almighty upon a sinful world, for all that you can distinguish of his voice through the hubbub and the din.

A Chatham street mock-auction is a vista of heavenly peace, and the old Cheap Jack who sells razor-strops at the street corner with windy eloquence, is a prattling child in comparison with this crazy scene. The men all cry out at once. They signal each other at a distance with extended fingers, crooked up in a peculiar way, as though containing a secret meaning. They grasp each other's coat-collars, shake each other by the shoulders, cry and yell and babble and laugh and moan like a legion of escaped fiends; and over all sits the serene auctioneer, croaking and croning away like the master maniac of the scene; while *under* all, around that circular table at the bottom of the wooden pit, stand those grim scribblers in note-books, like so many demented newspaper reporters, duly recording a Convention of the Bedlamites for the next issue of the *Daily Idiotic Gazette*.

Some of the bidders quietly stand on the edge of the hole, murmuring blandly, with a monotonous gesticulation or signalization of the right hand, as though they had been in the asylum a long time, and were quite harmless. Others scowl wildly and howl fitfully, as though preparing for straight-jackets and lone dungeons. Others hop about in a harmlessly violent way, with periodical squeaks from shrill voices; but the tactics of a majority are a perpetual threatening to mount the shoulders of those immediately in front of them, a perpetual shaking of the clenched fist or extended two fingers at some imaginary demon in the air, and an everlasting raving about certain figures and uncertain fractions; while, in the heat of the tumult, you see two well-dressed maniacs run from opposite directions across the platform and back of the clerk's desk. The idea of their meeting inspires you with horror. You close your eyes, and shudder to think of the two representatives of the Highland feud meeting on the precipitous pathway of Ben Nevis, with a sheer plunge into the blue lake thousands of feet below.

But your alarm is altogether unnecessary. The two maniacs meet, poke each other in the ribs several times, pull each other's hair, babble into each other's ears in a wild and senseless gibberish, and then, suddenly separating, plunge again into the crowd below with many an antic leap.

Occasionally you distinguish through the confusion something about "Erie," "Hudson River," "Chicago and Northwestern," etc., accompanied by a wild murmuring respecting figures and fractions of figures, which alone apprises you that these poor maniacs are in reality interested in something of worldly importance.

The antics and gambols of some of the poor creatures are quite amusing. One little fellow, for instance, now and then expresses his triumph by fluttering the leaves of his note-book, and dancing about the room among the legs of the spectators, piping out in a strangely shrill little voice something which sounds like "Titti—titti—titti—taro o-o-o! Titti—titti—titti—taro o-o-o!" Another crows like a game-cock, flapping his hips with his hands, like wings; and yet another leaps on a chair by fits and starts, cheering most dismally, as an indication that he has done something which tickles his self-conceit hugely.

The inmates of this strange asylum, having wrestled with imaginary bulls and bears for nearly an hour, the good-looking auctioneer suddenly puts on his hat and takes up his overcoat. And as he does so his eyes become beautifully luminous with the light of returning reason; and at the same time a wonderful change for the better takes possession of the crowd in and around the wooden pit. They stop yelling, and content themselves with rational speech.

They joke and laugh a little, but in a pleasant way, and begin to disperse like good-looking, well-dressed, sensible fellows. We suspect that the young auctioneer has a shrewd power over these men, he so turns their heads and perverts their instincts when he takes his seat at that high desk there and commences to croak about "Erie," "Chicago and North-Western," "Mariposa," etc.; but, be that as it may, the reader has missed a strange sight, and knows little of the modern mode of money-getting if he has never visited the Stock Exchange.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, January 25.—The terrible condition of the weather and impassable streets have mostly suspended business to-day in all departments.

There is a fair demand for good and prime Cloverseed and we notice sales of 500 bushels at $7·75@8 12½. In Timothy no sales. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3·15, at which figure it is taken on arrival by the crushers.

The Flour Market is extremely dull, and only 600 bbls. Northwestern extra family were disposed of at $8 75@9. The sales to the home consumers take a wide range, say from $7 25 up to $13 for common superfine and fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $5 50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

Wheat is extremely quiet, with small sales of common and good red at $1 80@2·20 and white at $2·45@2·70. A small sale of Rye at 97c. Corn is very quiet at the late decline; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 73@74c, and 10,000 bushels do. on private terms. Oats are dull at 50c. Prices of Barley and Malt are unchanged.

Whisky is dull, and selling in a small way from $2 25 to $2 27 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The cotton market is dull and prices drooping; Middlings, 49c. Flour has an advancing tendency; sales of 24 000 bbls. at $6·80@8·15 for State; $8 40@10 30 for Ohio; and $6·80@8 25 for Western; Southern steadier, 650 bbls. sold at $8·75@15; Canada firmer; 300 bbls sold at $7 90@11. Wheat steady but quiet. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $25@29·12½ for Mess. Lard steady at 15@18c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Stocks are heavy and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 97; Cumberland Preferred, 46; Illinois Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 68⅞; New York Central, 90⅜; Reading, 96⅞; Hudson River 44½; Canton Company, 44½; Missouri 6s, 76½; Erie, 83⅜; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 103⅞; ditto, 1862, 102½; ditto 1865, 101½; Ten-forties, 93; Treasury Seven-thirties, 98½@99; One Year Certificates, 98½; Gold, 139⅜.

—The earnings of the Metropolitan horse railroads in Boston, since December 1, show a gain of five hundred dollars per day over last year, and a daily decrease of five hundred dollars in the expenses.

—The Boston *Transcript* observes:—"The present Legislature of Massachusetts is the best looking and the best dressed one we have had for many years. Let the members do the handsome thing all round and go home."

—The Staunton *Spectator* says:—"Rev. S. D. Stuart, of this place, has paid a visit to Baltimore for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions for an endowment to Washington College, known as the 'Lee Endowment.' He has secured subscriptions to the amount of $9000, and expects to obtain about as much more in a second visit which he proposes to make to that city."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Cotton-Planting.

From the Tribune.

So many have written us asking information as to the prospects and profits of cotton-planting at the South, that we propose—being unable to answer their inquiries specifically—to set forth the little that we know on the subject, leaving every one interested to make what he can of it.

The leading facts are as follows:—

1. Cotton is now selling at prices nearly equal to 40 cents in gold for Fair Upland, when it is known that the average cost of producing the staple does not exceed 10 cents (gold) per pound. This is the great fact.

2. Cotton land is abundant at the South, and may be bought or hired at moderate rates. Five millions of bales (one million tons) of the staple were grown in 1860; and it is not supposed that more than half so much will be grown in 1866. And, if not, the price can hardly fall below 25 cents (gold).

3. Labor is abundant at the South, and good cotton hands can be hired there at $10 to $20 per month, besides shelter, meal, and meat. And at such prices all that can be obtained for cotton over ten cents per pound ought to be divided between rent and profit.

4. The negroes will gladly work for employers who are likely to treat them well, as they (in their innocence) suppose all Northern men will, of course. Some of them, who have been cruelly treated of old, and especially those who have been cheated out of their earnings since they were free, are reluctant to engage with their old masters or other Southerners; but even these can generally find hands if they will. If any choose to employ whites, they can generally be suited by making proper effort.

5. As to location, we think well of Arkansas, Southeastern Missouri, West Tennessee, Northern Georgia, with portions of Alabama, Florida, and Texas. South Carolina, lower Virginia, Mississippi, and the greater part of Louisiana, seem to evince bitterness, sullenness, and a vengeful brooding over the downfall of slavery and the Confederacy. We presume this spirit is not universal, even in these localities; but it is certain that there are many neighborhoods, and even whole counties, wherein immigrants from the North would not be allowed to hire negroes, buy land, and grow cotton undisturbed. But we cannot undertake to say positively where such immigrants would, and where they would not be welcomed. Personal inquiry must determine. Suffice it that we are confident he who chooses to grow cotton, knows how, and has the requisite means, can easily find a favorable location.

6. As to going South without money, or with very little, and trying to grow cotton, we could not recommend it. No one must expect to do better in a year than to double his capital, whatever it may be.

7. As to time, it is not yet too late, but soon will be. A month hence will be too late to set out.

8. Whoever puts seed into the ground braves the risks of frost, drouth, hail, wind, insects, etc. etc. Nothing future is absolutely certain; but we believe growing cotton in 1865 affords as fair a prospect of profit as any other business on earth.

Filibusterism on the Rio Grande—Duty of the Government.

From the Times.

Filibusterism has been ordinarily considered a product peculiar to a state of society demoralized by the institution of slavery. For the free States we have been accustomed to claim the credit which attaches to a cheerful and unreserved compliance with law. With whatever else the Northern people might be chargeable, they have habitually relied upon authorized channels for the relief of grievances, and upon constitutional machinery for the preservation of their rights. With filibusterism they have sympathized rarely and to a very limited extent. That prospered most where slavery enjoyed the greatest favor. The Southwest was its congenial field.

It took deep root there, and ever and anon bore fruit worthy of its origin. Without Southwestern license there had been no Lopez expedition against Cuba. Without the insolent aggressiveness of slavery, the Kansas question would have been divested of its horrors and its danger. And without the spirit born of slavery, and nurtured under the influences of a society prone to treat law as a secondary consideration, the country would to-day feel comparatively little anxiety about the state of affairs on the Rio Grande. The peril there springs from the lawlessness which, since the suppression of the Rebellion, finds no other outlet.

The forbearance of our citizens along the northern frontier of the Union had ample exemplification during the progress of the war. Never were men more sorely tried or more persistently provoked. Insults and threats and outrages followed each other in rapid succession. There were raids by water and raids by land. Nothing but the regard of our Northern people for duly constituted authority rendered possible the maintenance of peace. They were incensed beyond measure; they labored incessantly under a consciousness of wrong; but with a degree of prudence and moral principle for which they cannot be too highly praised, they left the redress of their grievances and the protection of their interests to recognized national authorities. Had the lawless element which Mr. Jacob Thompson and Mr. George Sanders employed for the accomplishment of their plans found any counterpart on the southern shore of Lake Erie, or amid the quiet homes of St. Albans, the probability is that war between the United States and Great Britain would have been precipitated, regardless of all consequences. Peace was made possible only by the settled character of our northern frontier population.

In the neighborhood of the Rio Grande we have no such security. The ruffianism which, during the civil conflict, found ample vent in guerilla outrages, has for months past been concentrating under a confident expectation of trouble with Mexico. A class of men prone to violence at any time, and rendered desperate by the overthrow of the Rebellion, are gathered at various points on the Southwestern frontier, prepared and anxious to embroil this country in trouble with a foreign power. Having the spirit of outlaws and the recklessness of desperation, they watch for an opportunity of provoking hostilities. Without a single patriotic impulse, they affect a regard for the Liberal cause in Mexico. With no object but plunder and outrage, they feign indignation at the encroachments of France. They fancy that they see in war a chance for retrieving their fallen fortunes, and they are ready to hasten it, with or without cause.

Left to itself, this border ruffianism would not be a very formidable source of anxiety. It would need watching, but nothing more. We could afford to deal with it as ruffianism should be dealt with anywhere. And if thieves and cutthroats choose to combine on American territory, and to pass into Mexico for the prosecution of their work, we might well be content to leave the rest to the Mexican executioner. Whether they were caught and shot by a French or an Austrian, or a native adherent of Maximilian, would be a matter of entire indifference to this country. They would earn their fate, and would be left to it without a murmur.

The latest intelligence from the Mexican border shows, however, a much worse state of things. The filibusterism just now rampant in that quarter wears the United States uniform. The thieves and cutthroats who took possession of Bagdad did so under the shadow of the American flag. The arms they use belong to the Washington Government; the pay they draw comes from the Washington treasury; the officers who command them carry commissions from the War Department at Washington. The position is anomalous and alarming. Our Government is compromised by the acts of its own soldiers; its policy is thwarted by its own servants; its foreign relations, necessarily delicate, are rendered more difficult than ever by the negligence or misconduct of its own officers. A colonel of a regiment of United States colored infantry directs the details of an outrage for which there was not the slightest justification. And General Crawford, having made himself infamous as filibuster-in-chief on the Rio Grande, returns to New Orleans for "reinforcements and supplies," and no doubt also to receive the congratulations of the filibustering fraternity for acts perpetrated in their behalf.

Such a condition of affairs would be bad enough, had circumstances transpired to account for it. No Government not weak and bereft of self-respect could tolerate the filibusterism which usurps national authority and assumes the right to dictate the national policy. The duty of any Government strong enough to maintain its prerogative would be to arrest, try, and punish all concerned in the effort to provoke hostilities with Mexico and France. In our case, there should be neither hesitancy nor misplaced leniency. We owe to ourselves the prompt and fearless maintenance of the policy on which we have entered. We owe to the world the vindication of law and the repression of the filibustering spirit which, under the name of liberalism, degrades and damages the best interests of democracy.

Our duty would be plain, though the effect were to strengthen the throne of the Emperor in Mexico. Regardless of other considerations, we are bound to show that the Government which has suppressed a rebellion conducted in the interests of slavery, is able and resolved to put down filibusterism under whatever pretext it presents itself.

But in regard to Mexico there can be but one opinion as to the tendency of these causeless complications. They lead in the direction of war, the wickedness of which is made apparent by all the recent intelligence from France. Few things are more clear than the anxiety of Louis Napoleon to withdraw from an intervention which at every step involves him deeper in expense and difficulty. He has committed a grievous blunder, and is anxious to extricate himself from it with the least possible delay. This result is being hastened quietly, but not the less surely, by the course of our Government, the weight of whose moral influence has uniformly been on the side of the Mexican Republic. The policy of which blatant champions of the Monroe doctrine complain, and under which the Crawfords and Reeds of the Rio Grande became impatient, is being vindicated by time. Without the expenditure of a dollar or a drop of blood, all the American people aim at will be ultimately accomplished.

To make this sure, however, the neutrality dictated by our Government must be enforced. A repetition of the Bagdad affair would be disastrous and disgraceful. If necessary, let the command of the department undergo a change. The reputation acquired by General Sheridan as a dashing cavalry officer is not an excuse for remissness on the Rio Grande, where the tact and caution of the statesman should be added to the activity and firmness of the soldier. We are entitled to demand the punishment of the offenders at Bagdad, and the appointment to the command of some officer whose qualities indicate his fitness for a position which passing events render pre-eminently critical.

Business Interests Worth the Attention of Congress.

From the World.

The political situation and the temper of the majority of Congress are such that we take it for granted those who have an intelligent interest either in the prosperity of the United States, or of Canada or the British Provinces, or in freedom of commercial intercourse between them, have abandoned all hope of the resuscitation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Whatever arrangement is made for the future, and some arrangement ought speedily to be made, between our Government and the Canadian Commission of which Mr. Galt is the head, must, as we judge, be based upon the present facts, and not upon the old Reciprocity Treaty. Were such a conclusion to be at once adopted by the Commission from our Northern neighbors, they would successfully rid themselves of the trouble of encountering the mass of intelligent opposition and unreasonable prejudice which united in terminating the present treaty arrangements. Taking up the subject *de novo*, there will doubtless be large, difficult, and conflicting interests to adjust, but these will be managed easier than they would be if the adjustment were to be based upon a substantial renewal of the old treaty.

How vast the importance of this subject is to the commercial prosperity of the United States is to be judged by a comparison of our intercourse with our northern neighbors and our intercourse with other foreign countries. We have been at the trouble to collect the figures necessary to such a comparison from the "Report on Commerce and Navigation" for the year ending June 30, 1864.

The following table is a condensed summary of the statistics in that volume, and shows the tonnage and the exact proportion of American vessels which cleared for and entered from all the ports of the United States, for the ports of the world, during the year ending June 30, 1864:—

NAVIGATION—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1864—AMERICAN VESSELS WHICH CLEARED FOR AND ENTERED FROM THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES.

	Cleared for (Tons.)	Entered from (Tons.)	Total.
Canada	1,429,347	1,411,913	2,841,260
British Prov. East	251,728	189,930	441,658
British Columbia	88,173	64,351	152,524
	1,769,248	1,666,194	3,435,442
England, Ireland, & Scotl'd	321,973	388,172	710,245
Spanish West Indies	359,153	412,726	771,878
New Granada	221,378	202,161	423,539
British West Indies	38,873	43,248	82,121
France	28,409	21,065	49,564
China	25,542	21,765	47,307
All other countries	327,182	309,164	636,346
Total	3,060,943	3,066,464	6,127,382

The following table exhibits, in a similarly condensed form, the statistics of the trade of the United States with all foreign countries for the same year:—

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.

Countries.	Exports to	Imports from	Total.
England, Ireland, and Scotland	$130,551,466	$143 195 714	$316,747,182
British N. A	23,994 147	38 922 015	67,909,162
Spanish W. Indies	20,358,150	37,073,004	57,431,154
Hamburg and Bremen	15 794,901	13 844 756	29,639,657
France	17,494,193	11,477,627	28,971,820
Mexico	12,681 554	7,884. 91	20,565 945
Brazil	5,567 146	14 441.617	19 978,777
China	8,732,026	10 165,414	18,898,340
All other countries	57,154,669	52,558,327	109,712 987
Total	$340,292 159	$329,562 895	$669,855,034

These figures exhibit as nothing else can the importance and the vastness of the interests which the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty leaves unadjusted and requiring adjustment.

More than half our whole American tonnage is here to be seen clearing for and entering from the ports of Canada and the British Provinces east of the great lakes, to say nothing of British Columbia. And it might be added, were we not concerning ourselves at this moment exclusively with the interests of the United States in the narrowest sense, that to the aggregate of foreign tonnage entering and clearing from our ports, the tonnage of Canada and the British Provinces bears a similar proportion; the total foreign tonnage entering being for the same year 3,471,219, and clearing being 3,741,131. To these monstrous figures our northern neighbors contribute respectively 1,446,957 and 1,724,993.

The second table exhibits these same people buying and selling us about one-tenth of all we buy and sell with all the world outside our own boundary lines; more than we buy or sell with the Spanish West Indies; double what we buy and sell with Hamburg and Bremen; more than double our total exchanges with France, and more than all we buy and sell with Mexico, Brazil, and China put together.

To these vast and real interests we invoke the attention of a Congress engaged in stirring to flame the smouldering embers of civil strife.

The Pacific Railroad.

From the Herald.

The act of Congress passed to aid the great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a continuous line of communication by railroad, requires one line to be constructed from Omaha, on the Missouri river, opposite Council Bluffs, to San Francisco. This main line was, by the act, to be constructed by two companies, viz.:—

First. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, which is to construct the line from Omaha to the eastern boundary of the State of California. General John A. Dix is President, and John J. Cisco Treasurer of this company.

Second. The Central Pacific Railroad of California was, by the act of Congress, to construct the whole line from the eastern boundary of California to San Francisco. But it has assigned so much of the line as lies between Sacramento and San Jose (one hundred and twenty miles), to the Western Pacific Railroad of California. The road from San Jose to San Francisco has already been completed (forty-nine miles) by a local company.

The Union Pacific Railroad has fifty miles of road completed from Omaha westward. The Central California is at work from Sacramento eastward, and the Western California from San Jose to Sacramento. Both are making good progress.

There is also the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division. (Its charter says railway, not railroad.) The company had at one time General Fremont for its President, and Samuel Hallett for its financial manager. John D. Perry is now President, and William J. Palmer Treasurer and Secretary. It is sometimes called the Kansas branch, and was formerly known as the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company of Kansas. This company is authorized to construct a road from the mouth of the Kansas, westward, to connect with the main line of the one-hundredth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich. It has finished sixty miles of road to Topeka, which is a little east of the meridian of Omaha. Omaha is on the ninety-sixth meridian, and Topeka ninety-five degrees forty-five minutes. The main line is, therefore, about sixty miles in advance. But as the line from Topeka to the one-hundredth meridian is longer than the line from Omaha to that meridian at the point of junction, the main line from Omaha is, in fact, some eighty miles in advance.

The one hundredth meridian is two hundred and forty-six miles west of Omaha, and it is expected that the main line will reach that point by the 1st of July, 1867. Thence to Laporte on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is three hundred and five miles. The mining interests of the mountains may, therefore, look at an early day for essential relief in the matter of travel and transportation.

The permanent location of the main line has been made for the first two hundred miles west from Omaha; and the route to Salt Lake, including the passes through the mountains, has been carefully surveyed and mapped, though surveys are still going on with a view to ascertain whether better grades can be found. All the results obtained are exceedingly favorable, and show no difficulties which may not be easily overcome.

This great work is so essential to our safety, as well as our commercial prosperity, that no effort should be spared to expedite its completion. New York will become, by opening communication with San Francisco, a central point of distribution for the products of Asia and Europe, and has, therefore, an interest far transcending that of any other city in the work itself, and in its speedy consummation.

Curious Statements about Italian Brigandage.

A Naples letter writer says:—"Curious details reach us from the Calabrias as to the daring character of brigandage, and the sympathy which it receives from the country people. About the beginning of the month information was received that a portion of a band was concealed in a house near Catanzaro; but the master of the house, a man sixty-eight years of age, denied the fact, and no incident would have followed had not his daughter been observed to remain fixedly near a rock close to the door. This awakened suspicion, and the girl being compelled to remove, the stone underneath was uplifted, and a discharge of musketry from beneath saluted the soldiery.

"The firing was returned, and when it was found impossible to induce the brigands to surrender, sulphur and fagots were thrown in. The first who came out was the mistress of the chief, then the chief, called Correa, and two of his faithful followers, Dardano and Trapasso. Brought immediately to trial, one hundred and fifteen crimes, many of them assassinations, were imputed to them. Correa and Trapasso were condemned to death, and were shot on the 14th amid the great rejoicing of the population. The woman was condemned to twenty years of hard labor. Correa, formerly in the Bourbon army, was one of those who were imprudently disbanded in 1861, and in addition to his other crimes might have committed many more, had it not been for his capture, as the cavern was found supplied with provisions enough for twenty men for six months.

"The statistics of brigandage in 1863-4, published by the Italian Minister of War, show that it has diminished, while they prove its ferocity.

1863

BRIGANDS.		TROOPS AND NATIONAL GUARDS.	
Shot	345	Killed (troops)	142
Killed (in battle)	599	Wounded (troops	72
Arrested	509	Killed (Nat. Guard)	111
Presented	325	Wounded (Nat. Guard)	49
ROBBERIES AND HOMICIDES.			
Homicides	492	Horses taken from brigands	334
Cattle slaughtered	1896		
Horses lost	55	Supporters of brigands arrested	2630
Captured for ransom	454		

1864.

BRIGANDS.		TROOPS AND NATIONAL GUARDS.	
Shot judicially	65	Killed (troops)	62
Killed	246	Wounded (troops)	39
Arrested	330	Killed (Nat. Guard)	27
Presented	119	Wounded (Nat. Guard	14
ROBBERY AND MURDER.			
Homicides	248	Horses taken from brigands	247
Captured for ransom	497		
Cattle killed or stolen	11 792	Supporters of brigands arrested	1627

"These statistics show that while brigandage in 1864 diminished in ferocity, it increased in its destructiveness as regards property, more cattle having been slaughtered, and a larger number of persons captured for ransoms."

The Polish Archives Preserved.

THE SECRET GOVERNMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Polish emigrants resident in Paris, and especially the Society of Polish priests which have been formed in that city, have succeeded, though not without great difficulty, in preserving the diplomatic archives of the famous and most mysterious National Government. The collection includes a great many very interesting and important documents concerning the relations between Poland and Rome. These have been sent to the Pope. The National Government appears, according to these papers, to have been neither clerical nor revolutionary. It was, above all, national. Without troubling itself with the question of the temporal power, or being mixed up in any way with the intrigues of legitimists or reactionists, the secret Government of Poland shared the sentiments of the whole of their countrymen in regard to the oppressors of their religion and liberty, and professed a natural attachment for the head of the Catholic Church. Among the documents sent to the Pope are to be found authentic copies of the addresses which the National Government sent to his Holiness in 1863, the first of which was seized by the Austrians on its way to Rome, while the second was suppressed by the messenger to whom it was intrusted. The religious principles of the mysterious body which for two years carried on the Government of Poland, and which was blindly obeyed by the nation, are set forth in the instructions given to the faithless agent who made away with the second despatch. A proof is thus supplied that there was really no foundation for the assertions of the Russian and Prussian authorities that the last insurrection was of an altogether revolutionary character.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 24mbp

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story).

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2thstuhsm*

PATENT WIRE WORK,

FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC

IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SON,

1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated "LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI,

FRESH IMPORTED.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 FINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,

No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 1 3m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

602 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS.

A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and

FINE CORAL SETS,

To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

12 29 No. 602 CHESNUT STREET.

RIGGS & BROTHER,

Chronometer,

Clock, and

Watchmakers,

No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 1bmthlyrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

3 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS

AND

WINDOW BANDS

PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,

11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2691.

Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.

E. T. MATHEWS,

(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).

E. POULSON,

(Late U. S. Pension Agent).

A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

GROCERS

AND

TEA DEALERS,

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,

Have just received

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,

DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,

NEW YORK PLUMS,

NEW PRESERVED GINGER 1 5 6m

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

3 11—DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red hot when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(Masonic Hall), Phila.,

No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.

Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BARTHOLOW,

Agent for Herring's Safes,

1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40c. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 13

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1860.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,

English and Scotch Ale and Porter,

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.

Navy Messes put up with care.

A 1No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

1 3 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

G. W. PITCHER,

FRAME

MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

Photograph Albums,

BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,

Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.

CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.

808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

BAGS,

RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of

MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS AND RETICULES,

FOR GENTS AND LADIES,

Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fourth Page.]

NEW RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of citizens was held last evening at Central Hall, Frankford road and Master street, for the purpose of forming a relief association regardless of party, sect, or secret organizations. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. John Fredericks to the chair. Mr. Fredericks said it was proposed to form an association for the purpose of aiding members at the time of death. If a member dies, whatever sum is fixed upon by the society would be given his family. If one dollar should be the sum, then each member would contribute that amount; and, should there be a thousand members, the widow would receive one thousand dollars. It is proposed to have a fixed rate of per centage, to be deducted from the sum, for the purpose of liquidating the ordinary expenses of the society. To this end a further sum will accrue, and be made a sinking fund, by the entrance fee of one dollar. It is further proposed that an amount be paid a member in the event of the death of his wife. This sum was suggested to be fifty cents, to be assessed on each member, as before provided.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTS.—The report of the Episcopal Female Tract Society states that over 200,000 pages were given to missionaries for distribution, and still the Society were unable to meet the demand. The following officers have been elected for the present year:—Directress, Mrs. Ducachet; Treasurer, Mrs. Lathrop; Secretary, Miss H. P. Smith; Managers—Christ Church, Miss West; St. Peter's, Miss Burton; St. James', Miss Gillespy, Miss Elbert; St. Andrew's, Miss Phillips, Mrs. H. Ralston; Trinity, Southwark, Mrs. Bell; St. Stephen's, Mrs. Rudder, Mrs. William Lippincott; St. Luke's, Germantown, Miss Webb; Epiphany, Miss Van Pelt; St. Luke's, Mrs. Green, Miss E. Maule; St. Mark's, Mrs. Henry Reed, Miss E. Williams; St. Philip's, Mrs. Hildeburn; Holy Trinity, Mrs. J. S. Biddle; St. Clement's, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Ephraim Clark.

A RARE CURIOSITY.—To the museum of the University of Pennsylvania has been added within a day or two a singular novelty. It is a picture in two colors, red and black, representing the Crucifixion, with candles and altar at the foot of the cross, and above it, in large letters, the word "inri." Above is a handsome representation of the insignia of the United States, with a spread eagle perched upon the shield. The article is a picture, but the material upon which it is painted is the skin of a seaman's arm. In the South seas, during the watches, a sailor may often be seen dozing, while a forecastle artist is tattooing his arm. The picture is varnished like canvas, and enclosed in a suitable frame.

A BOLD SWINDLE.—On Tuesday night a boarder at the Girard House was swindled out of one hundred and fifty dollars. A stranger made his acquaintance, and escorted his victim to the "Continental," and thence to the second floor of the hotel. Here an individual, whom the stranger represented was a tobacco merchant, stepped up to the stranger and requested him to pay one hundred and fifty dollars. The stranger pulled out a five hundred dollar bill, and said that he had no change; then, turning to the boarder, he asked the loan of the amount. The boarder, without suspicion, loaned the money. The stranger has not been heard of or seen since.

THE COAL EXCHANGE AND THE RAILROADS.—A special meeting of this body was held yesterday, at which nearly all the large operators were represented, when resolutions were adopted approving of the contract entered into by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, the East Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, for the construction of a through line of railroad from the West, through the coal regions of Pennsylvania to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and stating it to be the duty of the Coal Exchange and its members to lend all aid in their power to the proposed enterprise.

THE PRESS CLUB.—At the meeting of the Press Club yesterday afternoon, an essay was read by John M. Grier, Esq., of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. He took for his subject "Journalism among the Border Ruffians." The literary departments of the St. Louis papers were referred to at length, and the gentlemen connected with them as editors and reporters described. The enterprise and liberality of the Western press were warmly commended, while the characteristics of the proprietors were described.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Institution took place this morning at the College Hall, Sixth and Callowhill streets. This meeting was principally for the reading of essays, bringing forward important facts in pathology, new remedies, and some of the later improvements in surgery. The meeting was designed to be entirely of a profitable and practical character. The treatment of malignant cholera constituted one of the topics for discussion.

MEETING IN REGARD TO THE JUDICIARY.—The following petition is circulating for signatures, having received the approval of many leading members of the Bar:—"The members of the Philadelphia Bar are invited to attend at the Supreme Court Room, on Saturday morning next at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of additional court accommodations, additional judges, and more adequate compensation of the judiciary."

AN IMPOSTOR.—A man has been going about among the community soliciting money to take him and his family to Boston, where he pretends to have been offered a lucrative position. He is a stout, well-dressed man; says he is a Dane, a teacher of languages, with a wife who gives instruction in music. He generally insinuates himself into a house after dark, deceiving the servant by his polite manner, and familiarly inquiring for the master of the house by name.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Peter Haffery was arraigned yesterday afternoon, charged with beating and abusing his wife. Mrs. H. testified that she had been subject to severe beatings for the past seven years at the hands of her husband. Only yesterday morning Peter beat her in a most shocking manner for allowing a dog to leave the house. He was bound over to answer in the sum of $1000 bail.

PLEASANT WALKING—Snow fell very fast yesterday afternoon and evening. At 11 o'clock at night it was seven inches deep. Hail and rain set in slightly, and made travelling extremely disagreeable. Quite a number of sleighs were out, and the bells made music in the streets. At 2 o'clock this morning it commenced to rain, and the streets will be in capital condition for pedestrians.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange:—Directors—William Gulager, M. G. Rosengarten, William M. Wilson, Robert Shoemaker, Randolph Sailer, George H. Ashton, David C. Landis, Secretary—Harrison Smith. Treasurer—H. S. Zeigler.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.—The Finance Committee have agreed to report the bill making an appropriation to the Controllers of the Public Schools for 1866, with the item increasing the salaries of the School Teachers stricken out. There were five members of the Committee in favor of retaining the item and five against it.

NEW PROPELLERS.—Two propeller steamships, each of about 800 tons burden, are now being built at the yard of the Kaighn's Point Ship Building Company. They are to be constructed with a view of placing them upon the route between this city and the Southern ports.

THEFT OF HARNESS.—A negro boy named Charles Moore was committed yesterday afternoon to answer the charge of the larceny of three horse-collars and other harness from the William Penn stables. The accused acknowledged the theft.

ICE WILL BE CHEAP.—The ice dealers have, we understand, secured, for the first time for several years, a full summer supply of Schuylkill ice, of the very best quality. The amount secured will reach about 175,000 tons.

General Sherman's Latest Letter.

The following is the text of General Sherman's letter to a friend in Louisiana, recently published in a Southern paper:—

"I have seen several numbers of the Louisiana *Democrat*, in one of which is made a common mistake, which I have observed before, attributing to Bragg and Beauregard my appointment as Superintendent of the State Seminary, in 1860. I was at Leavenworth City, a member of a law firm, when General Buell, then a Major in the Adjutant-General's office, on duty near the Secretary of War, Governor Floyd, sent me the invitations for applicants for the different professorships, which he had received from General G. Mason Graham. I applied and was appointed just as you were at the same time.

"Beauregard had no agency in the matter at all, and Bragg, who was my friend, had no knowledge that I was an applicant, for he told me that, ignorant of the fact, he had recommended Jenkins for the same office. I am under no personal obligations to either Bragg or Beauregard in the matter, though both were most friendly to me all the time I was in Louisiana, but not in a way to lay me under obligations to any body that could qualify my allegiance. I was hired by a contract, earned my pay, and received it.

"Again, the idea is given out that I left Louisiana pledged not to take service against the South. That you know is absurd. At that day no one at the South expected war; but I also told you and others that war was the inevitable result of secession. In my last interview with Bragg, at the hotel in New Orleans, I may have said that I did not go North to seek military service, which was true; for I came here (St. Louis) and corresponded with you from here. Even our Northern papers mistake my position. I refused to enter the volunteer force first called out by Lincoln—the seventy-five thousand call—because I considered that the Rebellion was bound to involve the whole South, and could be handled only by vast armies, and these of regulars. I urged an army so large as to make your Rebellion ridiculous.

"But events have drifted otherwise, and, thank God, it is over. I think such a thing never will be dreamed of again. I wish you all well; I wish the South well, and if I have been a scourge, think how much better that it was I than Ben Butler, or some other of that school.

"Present me kindly to your associates, and write me fully and frankly as of old.

"Your friend, W. T. SHERMAN."

"Ten Thousand Chattels of Lucifer."

A PICTURE OF OHIO DEPRAVITY.

Under the heading we quote, the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account, from a correspondent, of a curious sermon preached in Columbus, Ohio, last Sunday:—

"The audience hall of the Town Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest in this city, was crowded Sunday evening to its utmost capacity, many being compelled to stand during the entire exercises, and many more were unable to gain admission, the occasion being the second delivery (by request of his congregation) of a sermon by Rev. R. E. Felton, on the comparative statistics of religion and iniquity in Columbus. He took his text from the interview of Abraham with God, respecting the destruction of Sodom, and proceeded with the remark that in all cities, ancient and modern, a few had been righteous and many wicked. He then proceeded with the following statistics of religion and iniquity in Columbus:—Whole population, thirty thousand; consider one-half as children; there remains, of adults, fifteen thousand; of these he estimated the regular and irregular attendants upon Divine worship at five thousand, 'leaving the devil' ten thousand.

"There are sixteen Protestant churches, supported at an aggregate annual cost of twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars. This seemed a large sum for religious purposes, being four dollars and a half per capita of church-going population. He classified the statistics of iniquity under four heads, viz.:—Whiskey selling, for which the internal revenue tax amounts annually to seven thousand dollars, and the whole cost of which is about one million two hundred thousand dollars; licentiousness, which supports fifty-five houses of prostitution and seven hundred and fifty prostitutes, costing for maintenance of its female victims alone four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; gambling, one million dollars; and opera house and other amusements, eighty thousand dollars. The number of known professional gamblers was set down at seventy-five, and faro banks, poker shops, and gambling rooms behind green screens, at one hundred and eighteen. The reverend speaker summed up the aggregate of iniquity statistics at three million seven hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars. He admonished his hearers that cholera and other judgments of Providence might be expected to visit the abode of so much pollution, and might take the innocent with the guilty. His sermon was listened to with profound attention, and has created quite a sensation in the community."

—President Labaree, of Middlebury College, has issued an appeal for $100,000 for that institution. Towards this $45,000 has been subscribed, conditionally, but unless $15,000 more can be raised, none of it will be paid. The President says he has tried to raise it in Boston, but there are too many agents there to allow of success, and the Vermonters themselves must come to the rescue.

—A trial at the assize court at Digne shows in a terrible light the pastoral manners of the French shepherds on the pastoral slopes of the Alps. A boy twelve years old, Millon by name, brought up in the foundling hospital of Marseilles, gave another boy, named Boniface, two years his junior, a two sous piece to mind his flock while he went to play. On coming back to his post he asked for the two sous again. Little Boniface said they were his pay, according to the agreement, and refused to give them back, whereupon the shepherd of twelve years old took up a stick and battered out the brains of the shepherd of ten. When he was dead he took the penny piece, which constituted the *casus belli*, out of his pocket, and taking the precaution to strip his sheep of their bells, in the hope that the sound might not fix the attention of the neighbors upon the *locus in quo* of the crime, the young Tityrus drove the flock home. All this he confessed when arrested. The jury found that he had committed a murder "with discernment," and he was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6h o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
L. L. TILTON, F. MORDAUNT, W. H. WALLIS, JOHN E. CARNROSS—Stage Managers.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO FRANK BROWER, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
FRANK BROWER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned on behalf of a large number of your friends and fellow-citizens, desire your acceptance of a complimentary testimonial, signifying in some degree the esteem in which you are held by those who have long recognized in you the estimable citizen and the true artist. We are requested also to ask that you designate at what time and place this processed expression may be carried into effect.
We remain very truly, your friends.
Lawlor, Everett & Hinckley, William Meeser, F. L. Fetherston, E. W. C. Greene, Charles C. Wilson, Robert C. Smith, John Toy, John L. Cameross, Hon. Wm. V. McGrath, Colonel John H. Taggart, David M. Lyle, Hugh Ranken, J. E. Salter, John Thornley, Joseph S. Allen, William H. Bessonet, William B. Barnes, General Wm. F. Small, James M. Leddy, Samuel Miller, George Campbell, John J. Gamble, George H. Moore, James Reilly, William Heaton, Jr., O. A. Daly, James C. McClees, Henry C. Messer, C. C. McLaughlin, Henry B. Bobb, H. S. Gatzmer, Richard W. Shannon, William J. Jones, Wm. A. Delaney, Wm. J. Pollock, William King, James Blaylock, Frederick W. Grayson, Charles E. Warburton, Charles H. Graffen, George L. Jacobs, Hon. John W. Forney, Grover & Sinn, John D. Murphy, John C. Risley, Colonel George G. Thomas, Thomas J. Barger, L. E. Cambios, Charles W. Brooke, Henry J. McIntyre, Joseph J. Redner, Richard Penlsun, James Freedoorn, Samuel Daniels, General Peter Lyle, Horn & Hoi, D. W. Kanaga, John Dolman, James W. Bancker, George H. Vandyke, Joseph Davis, Dr. David Worrell, Joseph G. Fowler, W. L. Gorman, W. H. Gleim, H. M. Dorland, Theodore G. Vandyke, Frank S. Johnson, Reuben J. Delaney, John Eckstein, John Monteith, Samuel McCauley, George S. Jones, Edward Irvin, And others.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1866.
To Messrs. Lawlor, Everett & Hinckley, E. W. C. Greene, Frederick W. Grayson, F. L. Fetherston, Charles C. Wilson, William Meeser, Robert C. Smith, Charles H. Graffen, William H Bessonet, Esqs.; Hon. William V. McGrath, General William F. Small, General Peter Lyle, Colonel John H Taggart, Charles E. Warburton, Richard W. Shannon, George H. Moore, L. E. Cambios, David M. Lyle, John C. Risley, Frank S. Johnson, Charles W. Brooke, and others.
Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 12th instant tendering me a Complimentary Benefit, has been received, and I cannot express to you the grateful emotions a perusal of its contents created. In a long career, it has ever been my aim to meet the approval of the public, and the token that my efforts have been appreciated by so many of my friends in this city, cannot but be gratifying to me, and stimulate me to greater efforts in the future.
Thanking you for the kind expressions conveyed in your letter, I accept your generous offer, and would name WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 31st instant, and the New Chesnut Street Theatre, as the time and place where it would give me pleasure to meet my friends and patrons. I remain, very truly, your friend,
1 25 4t FRANK BROWER.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
THIS EVENING, the great Irish spectacular Drama, in 3 acts, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Mr. T. F. GLENNY, his first appearance in this city, as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
(The two originals of these characters in America.)
This thrilling and highly interesting picture of Irish Life will be presented with ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR.
New and beautiful scenery, by RICHARD SMITH and his brother WILLIAM.
NEW AND INGENIOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Joseph Strahan and Thomas Blackwood.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE WARDROBE, Manufactured from designs furnished by Dion Boucicault, from London.
All the original music.
Rendered by Birgfeld and the grand Orchestra.
NEW PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS by John Davey and assistants.
Doors open at 6:45. Curtain rises at 7:15.
ADMISSIONS—25 cents, 50 cents and $1.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 27, EIGHTY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, EIGHTY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, on which occasion the stirring Drama of RED ROVER RED ROVER RED ROVER RED ROVER will be performed.
Admission to all parts of the House, 30 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1:15. Performance to begin at 2:15.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¼. JOHN S. CLARKE EVERY NIGHT.
THURSDAY, Buckstone's Comedy of LEAP YEAR; OR, THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE.
Mr. Dimple.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with Poole's Immense Farce of TURNING THE TABLES.
Jack Humphries, General Jocko,.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To commence with the Comedietta of WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Sheridan's Brilliant Comedy, in 5 acts, of THE RIVALS.
Bob Acres, first time here.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
And the Comic Drama from the Works of Dickens called NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
SATURDAY—A GREAT BILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
First week of the gifted young artiste, MISS JEAN HOSMER.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, FAZIO; FAZIO; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE. OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
Bianca.....Miss JEAN HOSMER
Arabella.....Miss E. Price
Fazio.....E. L. Tilton
To conclude with the glorious farce of THE ETON BOY.
Dabster.....Stuart Robson
Captain Popham.....Owen Marlowe
Fanny.....Mrs. C. Henri
FRIDAY, Benefit of Miss HOSMER, when she will appear in two characters.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
WONDERFUL BEDOUIN ARABS.
Re-engaged for one week more. Also, MADLLE ZANFRETTA, the greatest Tight-Rope Artist in the world.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
50 Horses and 100 Performers.
WM. F. WALLETT WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY NEXT

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR.
Members of the Young Mænnerchor who may not have received their tickets for the Masquerade Ball are respectfully requested to call for them at the hall of the Society, N. W. corner of FOURTH and VINE Streets, (entrance from Vine street), between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.
THE GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, 29th of January, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TICKETS ARE ONLY TO BE HAD BY SUBSCRIPTION. Applications for tickets will be received by the Managers or by the committee at the Hall of the Young Mænnerchor, N. W. corner FOURTH and VINE streets (entrance from Vine street), from 10 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
Mr. STOTTWERK, from New York, will open his large and varied stock of costly costumes for Ladies and Gentlemen on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the above-named hall. 1 24 2t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL!
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, January 25, 1866.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs. ABEL & RISLEY, the original projectors of the popular "La Coterie" Fancy Dress subscription Hops, which have been given under their superintendence at Concert Hall, Academy of Music, and Cape May, respectfully inform the citizens of Philadelphia that they have completed their arrangements for a grand fete, a la "Carnival de Venice," which as far as ingenuity, energy, and expense will admit, undoubtedly will exceed anything hitherto presented to their notice.
They take this opportunity to express their thanks to their many subscribers for the faith evinced in the success of the undertaking, and with the earnest wish that the evening of Thursday, January 25, may prove propitious in every respect,
Subscribe themselves most obediently,
PETER F. ABEL, HARRY C. RISLEY, JOHN C. RISLEY.
REGULATIONS.
Tickets of Admission.....Ten Dollars.
Holders of subscribers' and Complimentary Tickets will enter from Broad street.
Carriages will set down heads south and take up heads north.
Audience Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady to the Family Circle and Amphitheatre, must be presented at the door on Locust street.
The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and the *Grand Entree* will commence at 9 o'clock precisely. The Ball will close at 2 o'clock.
The Wardrobe will be in charge of responsible parties, and every facility will be afforded to prevent confusion.
Supper will be served at 11 o'clock, *a la carte*, in the Foyer.
An efficient police will be present, and every effort will be made to maintain good order.
Messrs. RISLEY, at the Continental Hotel, and Mr. P. F. ABEL, at Peterson's Book Store, 306 Chesnut Street, are the only parties authorized to receive subscriptions for tickets.
COSTUMES AND FANCY DRESSES FOR LA COTERIE CARNIVAL,
can be obtained from the Wardrobe of L. A. PHILLIPS, Costumer from New York city, at his rooms, No. 914 Chesnut Street (over Robinson's Picture Store). 1 24 2t

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.
POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS OF ROBERT HELLER, AND HIS PHENOMENAL, MARVELLOUS, INCOMPREHENSIBLE, ANTIQUE, TERRIBLE, STUPENDOUS, AND UNIQUE EGYPTIAN WONDER, THE SPHYNX.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
The piano used upon this occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly for this purpose.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Seats may be secured three days in advance at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store.
Last Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 27.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE SALOON Corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE ORIGINAL PEAK FAMILY SWISS BELL RINGERS, VOCALISTS, HARPIST, VIOLINIST, AND PIANIST.
240 SILVER BELLS.
A BEAUTIFUL CHIME OF SILVER STAFF BELLS.
The Piano (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Seats may be secured three days in advance at the Music Store of Charles W. A. Trumpler. Ticket Office open from 8 till 4.
Admission 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 7¾.
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 22 5t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ACCESSIONS OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS!
The tallest lady living, aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 442 pounds.
MISS LIZZIE REED.
The Smallest Woman in the world twenty-two years old, thirty two inches high, weighs 35 pounds.
ZURLY FANNUM, from a remote province of "Circassia" having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a Turkish market; together with 10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to view the whole, 25 cents. Children, 12c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
1 22 6t H. F. INGALLS, Proprietor.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—

Chairs,	285 Saddles,
Desks,	Whips,
Tables,	Portable Forges,
24 four horse Wagons,	Chisels,
68 two-horse Wagons,	Planes,
35 Carts,	Hammers,
2 Hearses,	Axes,
4 Spring Wagons,	Vises,
3 Ambulances,	Hose Carriages,
Wagon Bodies,	Hoes,
Wagon Wheels,	Shovels,
Chains,	Spades,
Blankets,	Kettles,
Bridles,	Mattocks,
Gum Buckets,	Bake Ovens,
Horse Collars,	Brooms,
Wagon Covers,	Tubs,
Horse Covers,	927 lbs. Castings,
332 sets Mule Harness,	12 476 lbs. Scrap Iron,
23 sets Horse Harness,	3020 lbs Cast Iron,
207 sets Ambulance Harness,	22 697 lbs Iron Hoop, 702 lbs Rope, etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 25 11t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS CUYLER HOSPITAL GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, January 20, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at CUYLER HOSPITAL, Germantown, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, January 27, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, known as Cuyler Hospital, as follows:—
17 Frame Buildings containing about 16,709 feet of flooring Boards, 189,840 feet of Tongued Boards, 41,290 feet of Rough Boards, 4144 feet of Shelving Boards, 189,740 feet of Hem ock Scantling.
Also, Wooden Wash Troughs, Upright Boilers, Tin Boilers, Iron Range, Brick Oven, Flag Staff, Iron Hoisting Machine, Iron Wash Stands, Wooden Wash Stands, Office Desk, Sentry Boxes, Iron Soil Containers, Iron Hoppers, Iron Sinks, 7500 Bricks, 10 Doors, 6 Sash, 2 Cedar Tanks, one holding 1000 gallons, the other 2500 gallons. A lot of Gas Pipe and Fixtures (assorted sizes) Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, Lead Pipe, Brass Bibb, Hose, and Stop Cocks (assorted sizes).
Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.
The property must be removed within twenty (20) days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash in Government Funds.
By order of Colonel William W. McKim, Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major U. S. Army. 1 20 6t

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, PHOTOGRAPH, AND PICTURE FRAMES, AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinburn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY, 1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, January 22, 1866.
SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz:—
689 sets Four-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.
1781 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.
76 sets Six-horse Artillery Harness, new and in original packages.
370 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, serviceable.
590 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness.
101 Mule Litters and Harness, second-hand.
149 Pack Saddles.
2657 Nose Bags, new.
719 Carpenchio Skins, new.
180 yards Green Baize, new.
825 pounds Iron Wire, new.
25,566 pounds Chain Cable, new.
36,688 pounds Wrought Spikes, new.
Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN, 1 22 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner of Seventeenth and B streets, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of

Drums,	Kettles,
Sashes,	Knapsacks,
Books,	Haversacks,
Jackets,	Hospital Tents,
Blankets,	Wall Tents,
Bedsacks,	Sibley Tents,
Leggings,	Common Tents,
Havelocks,	Flags,
Cap Covers,	Coats,
Rubber Blankets,	Caps,
Rubber Ponchos,	Pack Saddles,
Axes,	Vests,
Pickaxes,	Trowsers,
Hatchets,	Shirts,
Spades,	Turbans,
Shovels,	Etc. Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, 1 15 12t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable NAVY POWDERS, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

502,300	pounds,	serviceable.
7,877	"	condemned.
19,518	"	damaged.
4,648	"	compressed.
534,403		

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.
H. A. WISE, 1 22 mws t 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules.
One hundred on each day of sale.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER, 1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866.

Our Republican Nobility—What Should Constitute American Aristocracy.

"Why should not blood, or wealth, or talent constitute an aristocracy in our midst? Why should not titles be distributed and coats-of-arms adopted, blazonry displayed on the panels of coaches, and old silver be stamped with the hereditary mark of gentility?" When our forefathers first entered upon a republican life they were tinctured with all of England's monarchical views, and for years after the establishment of our independence it took all the genius of the Puritan faction to crush out his spirit of love of rank. To secure its extermination the first Presidents preserved a studiously unostentatious mode of life and reception. We are told that they carried it to an excess, and that by the cold blast o simplicity the fair rose of an American aristocracy was cruelly nipped in the bud. We tender to those whom cruel fate has deprived of titles and estates—to Duke Gwin, M. D., and his fellow-sufferers our warmest sympathy and condolence. Why should any member of the family of Brown be deprived of the address of a baron, or why should we not boast a Count of Chickahomeny, a Duke of the Dismal Swamp, or an Earl of Albemarle?

We are, therefore, pleased to see that certain of the merchant princes of New York have adopted a system by means of which their proper position in the social world could be indicated. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of that city waited upon the President the other day, and sent in their cards, with the number of millions they were worth appended to their names. For example, "F. S. Winston, President Mutual Insurance Company, representing seventeen million dollars; R. H. Burdell, President of the Erie Railroad, representing sixty millions; H. B Claflin, the largest merchant on the globe."

Now, although some fond lovers of a Utopian equality may sneer at this falsely termed evidence of "snobocracy," we must acknowledge that we see in it an easy solution to the vexed question of superiority. Here, in this land, where all men are theoretically equal, how can we decide who shall be a Duke, or Earl, or even a Lord, in this society, unless on a like plan to the one suggested by our New York neighbors? We would suggest a scale of prices whereby a title should be won:—

50 millions a Prince, 20 millions a Count.

40 millions a Duke, 10 millions a Lord.

30 millions an Earl; over 1 million a Sir or Baron.

All under one million will be plebeians, fractions of millions apportioned according to the law relative to representation among the States. By such a scheme as suggested much difficulty would be avoided, and all that inconvenience felt by travelling Americans because of the absence of the titles overcome. For it is well known that to such an aristocracy as we suggest all Europe would bow. We hope the idea originated by the visiting New Yorkers will become national, and a lofty, aristocratic, baronial edifice erected on the slight cornerstone furnished by the wealthy New York politicians.

New Court Rooms.

The meeting of the legal profession held yesterday in token of respect to the memory of Judge Thompson, was the largest ever convened in this city upon any similar occasion. Besides the manifestation of admiration for the virtues of the deceased, two important questions were spoken of by persons familiar with the matter. One was that the business of the Court was entirely too extensive for three judges to attend to, and the other that the apartments in which the sessions of the courts are held are so small and badly ventilated, that it is cruelty to judges, clerks, and attorneys, to force them to transact business in the foetid atmosphere.

The same bench is required to hold the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Orphans' and Court of Oyer and Terminer, the latter always requiring two judges, and sometimes the full Court. This is putting entirely too much labor upon three men, be they ever so competent and industrious, and it ought to be changed. We see that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to add another member to the Court, which would certainly greatly relieve the present force. But the present limited accommodations, and the evils that flow from them, can only be remedied by the erection of new court buildings. This matter has been in contemplation for some months; and as we have now lost one valuable citizen, it is time that we look after the lives and health of the remainder of the Court. It is to be hoped that the new court buildings will be rushed through as speedily as possible.

The plan is to erect spacious buildings in the rear of the room occupied by the Court of Quarter Sessions in Independence Square. From what we can learn the edifice will be not only convenient but ornamental, and, what is certainly a desideratum, will permit lawyers to attend to their cases without fear of suffocation. We look forward with pleasure to a period when the appointments of our inns of court will be a credit to our city, for as they at present exist they are certainly a disgrace. The wise suggestions thrown out yesterday ought to be acted upon without unnecessary delay.

The Pacific Railroad.

The American people have decided to build a great iron highway across the continent. That it is needed, no one who has studied the interests of the world can doubt. Years ago Colonel Benton, the earliest commender o the project, intelligently discussed the question, both in the Senate of the United States and wherever he could find an audience prepared to listen to his argument. He may be said to have been the father of the enterprise; and never did man work more faithfully to further the ends he had in view. We all recollect his theory that the iron bond which was to follow the track of the buffalo through the Rocky Mountains, was the link which would eventually combine the race into a common brotnerhood. In the very midst of his herculean labors he was called to his rest, but his soul-stirring words are handed down to after generations, and what he has sown is rapidly ripening into the harvest.

The necessity for a great railway across the continent is no longer questioned. The immutable laws of commerce and trade have decided this fact. The most brilliant of modern English historians has said that the day is not far distant when Europe and Asia will clasp hands over the American Continent. The enormous metallic deposits of the great West are loudly clamoring for access to markets. The great need at present is a backbone running uninterruptedly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with diverging lines tapping, and making productive that vast area of the country that has only been withheld from culture because it was impossible to transport the productions to the market. A vast agricultural and metal-bearing region has just been opened under the shadows of our western mountain ranges. Gold, silver, lead, and other useful metals are found in rich abundance in nearly all our recently developed territory. California, Nevada, Colorado, and Montana glitter with shining dust. Beyond all doubt the western slope of the American Continent is the long-lost Ophir. Its sands, arid and parched though they be, sparkle and coruscate as if clad in sunbeams. Through this vast waste the iron horse will inevitably thunder, devouring time and space, and putting a girdle round the earth almost as soon as the mythical "Ariel" promised to accomplish the feat. The grown man is now living who, taking his seat in the train of the Central Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their depot in West Philadelphia, will find no interruption between that point and the Gulf of California. Meanwhile he will have tunnelled the Alleghanies, dashed by the busy trip-hammers of Pittsburg, across the grand grain-producing regions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, bridging the Father of Waters at some convenient point, dashing along the muddy torrents of the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellowstone, and thence across the vast basin between the Mississippi and the Cordilleras to "the City of the Saints," the modern Sodom awaiting the vengeance of outraged law, thence through passes watched over by eternal snows to the "Golden Gate," where the wearied tourist will drop off at the station at the foot of Kearney street, with the grand diapason of the Pacific chanting his song of welcome to the occidental shore.

This is no dream, but simply one of the exhibitions of manifest destiny. The people have willed it, and when the energetic Yankee nation decide to do a thing, it is done. We need the road; the nation has intimated its willingness to invest its capital in the scheme, and nothing is now wanting to render it an accomplished fact but the strong arms and brawny muscles of delvers and diggers and the earnest support of those in authority and the men who control the capital and influence of the country.

A Reason Why the Freedmen's Bureau Should Not be Abolished.

"Wilmington, N. C., January 23.—The Sampson County Court arrested a negro on the charge of drawing a pistol on a white man, and sentenced him to be sold into servitude. Major Wyckersham, of the Freedmen's Bureau of this District, ordered the Court, and all the parties concerned, to be placed under arrest in this city.

"The matter will be immediately investigated."

The most cogent argument that can be adduced in opposition to the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau is furnished by the despatches we give above and a similar one from Raleigh, in the same State, what appeared probable two weeks since. The mere evidence of fact is much more effective than any syllogism erected upon a theory. While, therefore, Governor Worth is assuring us that the State courts will do full justice to the blacks, and that the existence of a semi-civil, semi-military system is detrimental to the advancement of the Commonwealth, a more truthful debater than even an ex-Rebel Governor tells us that if a State court is willing to sell into servitude, in direct opposition to the supreme law of the land, a negro for drawing a pistol on a white man, who may have been a ruffian maltreating him, then, under such a condition of society, we cannot, we dare not withdraw the Bureau, for having led their blacks from slavery unto freedom, and having induced them into the belief that, having given them liberty, we would guarantee it to them and their posterity, it would be an act of criminal treachery did we now abandon them, inexperienced and helpless, at the mercy of those who look upon them only as so much capital sunk in a bad investment. If there was no other reason afforded for the continued maintenance of this motley creature, half soldier and half civilian, than the one given in the brief despatch we quoted, that in itself would be enough to induce us to favor an even more vigorous system for the protection of black industry and black lives. The feeling in the South among the better classes is in favor of accepting Mr. Johnson's policy in good faith, and acting in accordance with the new surroundings; but the better class of the late Rebel States is in a most decided minority and it requires the protecting arm of some superior power to prevent the lower division of the social ranks attacking and overcoming the weaker, and even more ignorant race, whose servitude has led them to expect a blow, and receive it in meek silence.

Hon. Edgar Cowan.—Certain journals in various parts of the State have taken occasion, in their discussion relative to the United States Senatorship, which will be vacant in 1867, to make some reflections on the conduct of the present occupant of the Senatorial chair, the Hon. Edgar Cowan. While it is not our purpose to defend all of the actions of Mr. Cowan during his term of office, yet at the same time we must give him praise for the honest, manly, and conscientious course pursued by him while at Washington. He has not been very tractable in party harness, and has several times merited the rebukes of those who hold that a caucus action is omnipotent; but to those who admire a sincere and honest legislator, a Senator whose own conscientious opinions have formed his conduct, and who has never been swerved from his path of duty, the course of the Senator from the Keystone State has received the warmest admiration. He is a man after President Johnson's own heart, one who follows the line of policy marked out by his own, and not by the sentiments of others. While, therefore, as a party man he has not been a paragon of obedience, yet, as a conscientious legislator, he commands our respect. We bear this tribute to his excellence because his honor has been impugned by certain opposition journals, as well as by a number of our New York radical contemporaries. Let each man have his due, but because a man breaks certain party restrictions do not deprive him of the credit of a conscientious course of action.

The recent and only report of the Committee on Reconstruction, which was made on Monday, is an amendment to the Constitution providing that

"Representative and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation."

The design of this amendment is to compel the Southern States to admit their negro population to the ballot-box, under the penalty of losing a large portion of their representatives. The arguments in favor of such an action we gave at length in this journal last week. The principal reason why its passage is the most legal and thorough way of reaching a fraud from which Congress is debarred by the Constitution, may be briefly summed up. It leaves the question entirely to the States. It legalizes reptesentation. It sustains the doctrine of taxation being apportioned to representation, and holds forth an inducement to the States to extend to the blacks the right of suffrage. Of its passage by Congress there can be but little doubt, while it is not at all probable that the States will refuse to adopt it. It is a simple act of justice, not to the blacks, for the privilege of suffrage as a right they cannot claim, but to the Northern mechanic, whose vote has heretofore been of but half the value of that of a Southern dirt-eater.

The Home of Henry Clay.—Ashland, the home of the "Great Pacificator," has passed out of the hands of the descendants, and will hereafter belong to the State of Kentucky, as the site of an Agricul tural School During the Rebellion the heirs of Henry, Clay disgraced the memory of their sire, by an active sympathy with the very treason that the father spent his life in battling. The old homestead, one of the finest estates in Kentucky, should be public property, as it was the scene of the domestic felicity, and the repository of the bones, of one of the greatest men our country has produced. If his eloquent voice could have been heard before the first gun was fired at Sumter, we believe that our great carnage would have been avoided, and thousands of graves unfilled.

Visit of the Reconstruction Committee to the South.

Office Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Alexandria, Va., December 20.—Hon. W. D. Kelley, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—Learning from Ph. Quigley, that your Committee on Freedmen's Affairs wished to visit various portions of the South, I have the honor to tender to you the use of a special train over this road from Washington to Lynchburg, Va., on such day as you may designate, giving me two days' notice.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Andrew Jamieson, President.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 19, 1866.—Andrew Jamieson, Esq., President Orange and Alexandria Railroad—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 20th ult., informing me that you had heard of the wish of members of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to visit some portions of the South, and tendering the use of a special train from Washington to Lynchburg, was duly received. The recess commenced the day of the receipt of your favor, and prevented me from presenting it to the committee. I am now, however, under instructions to thank you for your kindness, and inform you that the committee will name an early day for the proposed tour of observation.

Yours, truly, W. D. Kelley.

—Brevet Major Thatcher, of the 14th United States Infantry, who was on mustering and disbursing duty in Indianapolis during a part of the year 1864, and recently tried in that city by court martial for the defalcation of $24,000, has been found guilty, fined $18,000, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years, as well as to be dismissed from the service. General Ord, however, remitted the fine and imprisonment. Major Thatcher has gone to Washington to make an effort to be reinstated.

—The colored people of Louisville have petitioned the Legislature of Kentucky for the repeal of all laws prohibiting negroes from remaining in or coming into Kentucky; for such protection against violence and personal outrage as is afforded by the laws to all other persons; for recognition by law of the right of self-defense; for the right to appeal to and be heard in courts as suitors and witnesses upon the same terms and conditions as others are permitted to appear; and for the repeal of all laws which render colored persons incompetent as witnesses in the courts of justice.

THE NEW DIOCESE.

The Consecration of the Right Rev. John Barratt Kerfoot, D. D., First Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburg—Memorial Service, Etc.

To-morrow a religious service of the most impressive character will take place at Trinity Church, Rev. Charles E. Swope, rector, on Sixth street, it being the occasion of the consecration of the Rev. John Barratt Kerfoot, D. D., President of Trinity College, and first Bishop of the newly erected Diocese of Pittsburg.

Dr. Kerfoot was nominated to this high office by the Protestant Episcopal Convention which met in this city last December, and the House of Bishops, Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont, presided, and the Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D., of Newport, R. I., and Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, of Burlington, Vermont, Secretaries, unanimously confirmed the choice. He is esteemed as a worthy Christian gentleman and scholar, and naturally there is manifested a great interest to witness the solemn services to take place to-morrow. This will be the first time in the history of this city that a prelate of so distinguished a rank shall have been consecrated to office.

The arrangements for the solemn and impressive service have been completed and only await being put into practical use. Trinity Church has been selected for the honor of having the ceremony take place within its venerable walls, and from the old tower to-morrow morning, will be rung for the first time the "Bishop bell," which was hung in its place on Monday. The House of Bishops will be represented by the following prelates:—Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Vermont; Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania; Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New York; Right Rev. John Williams, D.D., Bishop of Connecticut; Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, D.D., Bishop of Rhode Island; Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., Bishop of Western New York; Right Rev. Charles Petit McIlvaine, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Ohio; Right Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Ohio, and others.

It is also expected that the Right Rev. Thomas Nettleship Stanley, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu, will be present on the occasion. The clergy will be represented in great force, all the rectors belonging to the new diocese will be present, and several from distant parts of the country. Among the latter will be the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, New York city, the wealthiest Episcopal congregation in the United States. Dr. Dix is a son of Major-General John A. Dix, of New York.

The musical part of the services will form an appropriate and attractive feature. The choir will be composed entirely of boys, and in the chanting and the airs, they have shown at the rehearsals a perfect familiarity with the music; and their voices blending with the utmost harmony, give substantial token that this part of the service will be of the most interesting character. The interior of the church, though without special ornamentation, will present a chaste and elegant appearance. The Presiding Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Hopkins, will occupy the seat within the chancel as the Consecrating Bishop.

The Bishop elect, Right Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, will be seated between two Presbyters, and the clergy, who are to assist in the services of the day, will be seated either within the chancel or in reserved seats in the body of the church. The vestments of the Bishop-elect will be placed, probably, at the foot of the chancel. The flowing robes of the clergy and the rich attire of the Bishops and the solemn grandeur of the occasion, will render the scene, perhaps, the most impressive that shall ever have been witnessed in this city. The service will open with a voluntary, and after the fine tones of the organ have died away, the regular service as per Book of Common Prayer; the opening sentences, the prayers to the *venite exultemus*, the absolution, etc., will be observed.

Always beautiful and impressive as is the service of the Episcopal Church, it will doubtless seem to be more so than ever on this occasion. The psalms for the day, the reponsory verses, the Scriptural lessons, the Litany, and the triumphant strains of the choir and organ combined, will follow in regular order. The sermon will then be delivered. At its close the consecration will take place. The Presiding Bishop, Dr. Hopkins, will approach the Bishop elect, who will be conducted by two members of the House of Bishops before the Consecrating Bishop. The testimonial of his election will then be read, also, the formal consent of the House of Bishops to the consecration.

The promise of conformity presented with all the other ceremonies in the forms of the Church will then be assented to by the Bishop elect. The litany and sufferages having been said, the consecrating Bishop will proceed with the customary forms of consecration, the Bishop elect's robes, cassock, and rochet being placed upon Dr. Kerfoot, who will kneel before the consecrator, while the usual services in this connection will be observed. The solemn prayer of consecration having been said, the imposing ceremony of the laying on of hands will follow. The Bible will then be delivered, and with it the prescribed address by the consecrator. Dr. Kerfoot will then rise from his knees the duly consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburg—the Right Reverend Dr. Kertoot.

The Holy Eucharist will then be celebrated—the elements being consecrated and first administered to the Bishops. This will close the consecration services.

The House of Bishops of the United States, to which Mr. Kerfoot has been elected, numbers forty-two, including the Missionary Bishops. It is the highest authority in the Episcopal Church on all subjects when its religion is concerned, and from its acts there is no appeal. The ordination to-morrow will be quite an event in the history of the Episcopal Church in Pittsburg, and the elevation of Dr. Kerfoot to the dignity of Bishop will give additional character to the Episcopacy in this section.

Apropos, on Monday four splendid bells were raised in the tower of Trinity Church—of the upper notes, in the key of D, viz.:—A, B, C sharp, and D. The heaviest bell is A, and weighs 1085 lbs. This is the Bishop's bell, and has the following inscription:—"I ring my first peal in the first year of the Diocese of Pittsburg, to the honor of its first Bishop, Right Reverend John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D. *Venite exultemus Domino.*" They were cast by the celebrated Mensely's, of West Troy, N. Y., and are a part of a chime intended to be erected in the tower of the new church edifice which the congregation of Trinity contemplate building.

The consecration service will take place at half-past ten o'clock, A. M. In the evening, at half-past seven o'clock, the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, will, in obedience to the unanimous wish of the recent Episcopal Convention, repeat the discourse on the life and character of the late Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D., which he delivered before the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States, at Philadelphia. It is one of the most eloquent tributes to a just man that has been listened to in many years. *On dit*, that the Right Rev. Thomas Nettleship Stanley, D.D., Bishop of Honolulu, will preach in St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church on Friday evening; also, that the pulpits of the Episcopal churches will be filled next Sunday by distinguished divines belonging to distant parishes.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 24th.*

—The membership of the Royal Society in England is slowly decreasing, as was foreseen when the change in the mode of election was made in 1867. The new List of Fellows just published shows that the decrease this year is fifteen, the total number being six hundred and thirty-nine, of whom fifty are on the foreign list. The death list for the past year is heavy, including the King of the Belgians. It comprises one king, one archduke, one duke, two earls, one viscount, six knights and baronets, and two admirals, besides M. D.'s and others. The loss is great; but the survivors are of opinion that the smaller the number the greater the honor. The number of Fellows elected during the year was twenty.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—In Equity—Justice Read.—The Equity List was before the Court this morning, and a number of cases were argued. No question of public interest was involved in any of them.

Injunction Granted.

In the case of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The Cross-cut Railroad Company, before reported, the Court has granted the injunction prayed for in the bill filed by complainants.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT STREET,

CORNER OF SEVENTH.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

Young Men Practically Educated for Business.

BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
BUSINESS FORMS.
COMMERCIAL LAW, TELEGRAPHING, ETC.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 1 24 6t4p

CAPITAL $400,000.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets, viz.:

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$301,600 00
Bills Receivable	55,250 39
Real Estate	3,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19 244 41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,493 75
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,402 52
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co., stock, 479 shares	21,820 50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	19 000 00
do. do. Stock—300 shares	14,410 45
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912 50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9,425 00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000 00
do. do. do. 7-30	25,000 00
do. do. do. 7 30	56,000 00
do. do. do. 7-30, 1868	10,000 00
do. do. do. 5-20's	50,000 00
do. do. Deposit	35,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	20,000 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	41,554 00
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988 75
Cincinnati Sixes	4,612 50
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340 25
Western Bank, 720 shares	14,400 00
Girard Bank 125 shares	6,500 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	10,000 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	978 84
Cash on hand	3,143 06
	$340,389 59

1 20 7t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, January 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Corn Exchange Association will be held at their Hall, corner of SECOND and GOLD Streets, on TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

The Polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M., for the election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The Annual Report will be read at 8 P. M.

JOSEPH S. PEROT, Secretary.
1 23 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (clear of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February, 1866, at the Company's Office, No. 324 South DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions paid in scrip.

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, January 20, 1866 1 12 tuths10t

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 128 S. SIXTH STREET.

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

TO ROLL UP THE CONVENIENT GREENBACKS.

PATRONIZE
HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
1 25 No. 430 CHESNUT Street.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 S. ALDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets, January 20, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a further instalment of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866.

Instalments are payable at this office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Secretary.
1 23 tuths6t

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1866.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Company.

1 19 6t F. R. STARR, President.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—Philadelphia, January 22, 1866.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, at which the Annual Report will be submitted, and an Election held for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year. RICHARD WOOD, Secretary.
1 23 tuthsm 4t

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Dyott & Co., Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.

James Palmer & Co., No. 439 Market street, Philadelphia.
12 5 tuths3m

THE LATE GREAT FIRE

IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,

HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS

Now Arranged and Ready for Sale,

AT

ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,

WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT THE GOODS

Rescued from the Late Conflagration,

AND OF PREPARING THEIR

SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

1 22 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

35 cent yard wide good Bleached Muslin.
37½ cent heavy good Bleached Muslin.
40 cents for best makes Bleached Muslin.
48 cents for Williamsvilles.
50 cents for heavy 5-4 Bleached Sheeting.

457 PIECES

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins selling by the piece at lowest wholesale prices.
35 cents for good Ginghams.
31 cents for Merrimac Prints.
$6 for heavy large Blankets.
40 cents for good huck fringed Towels.
$1·15 for heavy power-loom Table Damask.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Winter Goods greatly reduced in price.
Daily receiving Spring Stock.
One case best Water-proof Cloakings.
Beaver Cloakings and Overcoatings low.
We advise buying now while they are cheap.

SPRING FLANNELS.

Complete Stock from 40 cents up.
Best Tickings made for best custom. 1 25 6t4p

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 16

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Fenian Central Council—Criminal Matters—Arrest of Railroad Thieves—Interesting Habeas Corpus Case—Statistics, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 25.

The weather is perfectly awful to-day. Nothing but mud and slush.

The news from Europe creates some excitement here this morning, owing to the announcement of another raise in discount by the Bank of England, consequent upon the decrease of bullion.

The trial of Salvador closed, last night, with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Gonzales and Salvador will be sentenced by Judge Gilbert on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock.

Quite a number of our fashionable folks left in the early trains for your city to-day. They will attend the Coterie Carnival to-night, at the Academy of Music, in spite of the weather.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbian Marine Insurance was held yesterday afternoon, at which action in regard to the late suspension of that institution was taken. It is estimated that the company's assets are sufficient to discharge all its liabilities and leave a surplus of over a million of dollars, and it was unanimously resolved to initiate measures for resuming business with a capital not exceeding two millions of dollars.

The *Times'* severe criticism of Mr. Roseberg's picture, No. 8 of the Philadelphia Sketch Club collection, is not supported by our best artists and connoisseurs. It is looked upon as an unnecessary exhibition of spleen on the part of the critic.

During the year 1865 about 125,000,000 letters passed through the Post Office of the city of New York. The amount of postage on both letters and papers was $1,721,579·40; amount received for box rents, $67,786·75; expenses of office, $359,791·71; profit to Government over expenses, $1,503,174·22.

In the case of Weeks against Merritt, the keeper of a livery stable and riding academy, Judge McCunn, at the special term of the Superior Court yesterday, decided that a judgment could not be set aside on the ground of informality or for any other cause, except the defense that the judgment had already been satisfied.

For some months past a succession of robberies have been from time perpetrated on the regular night express trains for the West, on the New York and Erie Railroad. The total amount of the goods and baggage thus stolen will be over $10,000. Detectives Tilley and Scott, and Officer Tulley, of the Third Precinct, have been making investigations; which have resulted in the arrest of Albert Beach and William Golden, two young men who had formerly been in the employ of the company as newsboy and brakesman.

A large quantity of the stolen property has been recovered from citizens of Port Jervis, New Jersey, who had purchased the same from the prisoners at rates far below its actual value. Both Beach and Golden will be surrendered to-day, and they will be conveyed to Port Jervis for trial. A considerable portion of the recovered goods now awaits identification by the owners.

Another writ of habeas corpus has been issued by the Supreme Court of this District, addressed to General Joseph Hooker, commanding the Department of the East, for the purpose of obtaining the release of one Charles H. Coles, who is alleged to be confined in Fort Lafayette. It is averred in the petition that the prisoner was arrested about sixteen months ago by the order of the War Department at Washington.

The petitioner states under oath that he does not know why he was arrested, nor why he has been kept in prison for so long a time. Owing to the illness of General Hooker, and the absence from town of Colonel Van Buren, the United States District Attorney was unable to make a proper return yesterday. The case will probably be argued to-day.

The Central Council of Fenians, composed of Messrs. McGrath, of Missouri; Sinnot, of Massachusetts; Tobin, of Shawmut; Kavanagh, of California, and Rogers, of New York, are still in session at the Fenian headquarters, Union Square. All the official appointments are already made and confirmed, and it is expected that the entire *personnel* of the Headquarters, or nearly so, will give general satisfaction to the constituents.

The Board on Military and Naval Affairs has also been thoroughly organized, and is said to be composed of officers of the United States service who have made their mark, not only as good fighters and skilful strategists, but as men of large views and sound, comprehensive, practical common sense. It is also noticeable that the members of the I. R. B., who figured round here in pretty large numbers lately, have all disappeared suddenly. One of them was heard to declare a few days ago that, being fully convinced that real work was to commence shortly, the sooner he could get home to his post again the better.

The clerks in the Bond Bureau have been busily engaged during the past few days. Orders to a large amount are pouring in, and agencies are about to be instituted in all the principal cities and towns throughout the country.

The Central Council holds night sessions, as the members are anxious that the business should be got through rapidly, so as to enable them to get home to their business and save the Brotherhood the "five dollars a day and legitimate expenses" which the attendance of each costs the organization.

There are no new developments relative to the Chilian privateer.

Gold is up to 139¼ this morning, but is unsteady at that figure.

Business is still reviving slowly, with no signs of a relapse. FULTON.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL.—The returns of the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania, collected by the *Miner's Journal*, present some very interesting facts. The whole quantity mined and sent to market during the year 1865 was 9,488,396 tons. At an average price of eight dollars per ton, this gives the enormous sum of $75,907,168. The bituminous and semi-bituminous coal of the State is not included in the statement. If it were added, the total value of the Pennsylvania coal trade of the year would probably reach ninety millions of dollars.

MONUMENT TO HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—A meeting of the friends of the late Henry Winter Davis has been held in this city, at which William J. Albert presided, and Joseph J. Cushing acted as secretary. Resolutions were adopted for the formation of a "Henry Winter Davis Monument Association," and for the appointment of committees on constitution and by-laws, finance, and to solicit plans for the proposed monument. Upwards of $3000 were subscribed as an earnest of the desire of those present to carry their proposition into effect.—*Baltimore Sun, Jan. 22.*

DEAD LETTERS.—A Washington letter says:—"A public sale of the perishable contents of the Dead Letter Bureau took place a week or two since. Without enumerating the singular things brought to light, which can be seen in all our papers, I will mention two curious ones that I have not seen alluded to. One was a letter containing a check for eight thousand dollars in coin, directed to a lady in New York, requesting her 'to accept the enclosed as a return for the kindness shown to my father and mother,' dated at the Astor House and signed 'John,' who was to start immediately for Europe. The letter not reaching the lady was sent to the Dead Letter Office. The Postmaster-General directed his deputy at New York to institute a thorough search for the lady, who at last found her, and reported his success to the Department, very naturally adding that 'John had evidently more cash than brains.' Another letter, from Idaho, contained two hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds, directed to a banker in New York, who had left for Europe before the bonds arrived. Of course they were not lost, being finally sent to the Dead Letter Office."

—Since August last the Treasury Department has destroyed $48,000,000 worth of mutilated and cancelled Treasury notes of all kinds, and $10,000,000 more are to be burned.

SHERIDAN ON EARLY.

Rebel General again "Sent Whirling."

The following is the letter, already alluded to, addressed by General Sheridan to a New Orleans paper, in reply to the Rebel General Early's recent statements in the New York *Daily News*:—

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1866.—To the Editors of the New Orleans *Daily Crescent*—Gentlemen:—There is a class of military men who should be considered worse than cowards, and to that class belong those who are willing and attempt to falsify history.

"The following statistics should fix the status of ex-General Jubal A. Early in this respect, whose letter to the New York *News* furnished you the data for an article published in the *Crescent* of the 6th instant, in which General Early states that the forces opposed to my command in the Shenandoah Valley consisted of about eight thousand five hundred muskets, three battalions of artillery, and less than three thousand cavalry.

"According to the statement of my Provost Marshal-General, the number of prisoners captured in the Shenandoah Valley from August 4, 1864, to March 1, 1865, was about 13,000, and the names of nearly that number are recorded on the books recently used in the office of the Provost Marshal-General of the Middle Military Division. My official records show that my loss in killed and wounded from August 4, 1864, to January 1, 1865, was 13,831, and General Early's loss was fully as great, if not greater; consequently, we can safely estimate his casualties at 26,831 men. I also enclose herewith a statement by Lieutenant McKee, of the United States Ordnance Corps, exhibiting a list of one hundred and one pieces of field artillery, captured from General Early's command, in the Shenandoah Valley, from August 4, 1864, to January, 1865. This statement does not include six pieces of field artillery captured at Waynesboro, four at Greenwood Station, two at Charlottesville, and four at South Anna Bridge, on my march from Winchester to Petersburg, during the months of February and March, 1865. General Early's statement that he had about one thousand men at Waynesboro, is hard to reconcile with the fact that over one thousand four hundred men of his command were captured at that engagement; and his estimate of my forces is incorrect, but that may be considered a pardonable error. * * * * *

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. H. SHERIDAN,

"Major-General United States Army."

This letter is accompanied by statements from C. B. Parsons, late Provost-Marshal General of the "Middle Military Division," and Major O. H. Howard, Chief Signal Officer of the "Division of the Gulf," which General Sheridan embodies, the substance of which is also accompanied by a statement of captured artillery from Lieutenant George W. McKee, General Sheridan's Chief Ordnance officer, of which the following is an abstract, exhibiting the number of pieces captured by General Sheridan's forces from August 20, 1864, and January 1, 1865:—

12 twelve-pounders, marked U. S.
20 three-inch ordnance guns, marked U. S.
11 ten-pounder Parrott guns, marked U. S.
1 six-pounder bronze gun, marked U. S.
2 twelve-pounder mountain howitzers, marked U. S.
1 twelve-pounder field howitzer, marked U. S.
24 three-inch ordnance twelve-pounders, marked U. S.
9 twelve-pounder iron guns, marked C. S.
7 twelve-pounder bronze guns, marked C. S.
1 three and one-half inch iron gun, marked C. S.
3 three-inch iron guns, marked C. S.
1 three-inch bronze gun, marked C. S.

101 aggregate of captured artillery.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., November 18, 1865.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Gulf.—General:—I have the honor to state that the number of Confederate prisoners received by the Federal forces under your command, from August 1, 1864, to March 1, 1865, was about thirteen thousand. The names of nearly that number are recorded on the books recently used in the office of the Provost Marshal-General Middle Military Divison. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. PARSONS,
Late Provost Marshal Gen. Middle Military Division.

O. H. HOWARD, Brevet Major Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer Military Division of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, NEW ORLEANS, La., January 8, 1866.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Gulf:—General:—I have the honor to report that the official returns on file at these headquarters show your loss in killed and wounded at the three battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek to be ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-one; and in the various skirmishes and reconnoissances, made at different times by cavalry and infantry, two thousand eight hundred and forty, making an aggregate of killed and wounded in the valley campaign thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-one. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. HOWARD,
Brevet Major Signal Corps,
Chief Signal Officer Military Division of the Gulf.

—Ex-Governor Letcher and Bradley T. Johnson, late of Maryland, were in Richmond a few days ago.

—At a recent meeting of the Board of Superintendence of Richmond Prison, held in Dublin to inquire into the escape of Stephens, the Fenian leader, one of the members gave an amusing instance of the manner in which officials were appointed before the Board got the appointment. Lord Clarendon, the present Secretary of Foreign Affairs, when Viceroy, nominated a cast-off servant to be the school master in the prison; but when he came to discharge his duties it was found that he could neither read nor write. Lord Clarendon laughed heartily when a deputation went to Dublin Castle to remonstrate, and said that as the Government was so liable to be imposed on by false recommendations the Board had better make all such appointments themselves.

—The Chinese in Australia seem to be under a most extraordinary obligation with reference to the deceased of certain rank. Twelve months from this date—some time to look forward to, by-the-way—the Chinese throughout the colony will be called upon to contribute to a general fund, which will then be used for the purpose of conveying the remains of five hundred bodies of defunct celestials, already consigned to mother earth, from this colony to China. During the last twelve months a similar number of dead Chinese of a certain rank have been shipped to the flowery continent from Victoria. It appears that the Chinese in this colony are once every two years called upon to convey five hundred bodies to China, that number representing the rate of mortality among a certain class of celestials on the gold-fields to whom the privilege of interment in Chinese soil is specially granted.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE MAYORALTY.—The rapid approach of the period for holding the next municipal election in Camden begins to invest that event with the greatest importance, and politicians are eagerly casting about for candidates who will be creditable to their choice. For the last two years the offices of Mayor and City Marshal have been well and competently filled by their respective incumbents, Paul C. Budd, Esq., and James W. Campbell, having been elected to these positions by the Union party. These gentlemen have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and a majority of the Republican party deem it unwise and impracticable to make a change in these two officers for the coming year.

There are a number of candidates aspiring for the nomination, but it is gratifying to realize that the Union party have determined hereafter to nominate none but honest, efficient, and trustworthy men to any position in the gift of their party, and to make no changes where gentlemen have proved themselves worthy.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Captain Murray, of the Federal street night boat, caught a negro, last night, in the act of secreting an axe belonging to the boat. He was pushing it down his back inside of his coat. The Captain arrested him and had him forwarded to the Mayor. The culprit had a bundle with him, which was duly examined at the Mayor's office, and found to contain four large fat chickens. He "didn't know nothin' 'bout 'em," and "mout took'd dem in his sleep," for he "couldn't remember." The Mayor thought somnambulism might prove too dangerous an affliction for the darkey, as well as for neighboring hen-roosts, and locked him up.

NEW HALL.—A number of enterprising individuals in Camden, having the welfare of the city and its citizens in view, have taken measures for the erection of a fine and capacious hall, in which to hold various kinds of popular lectures, amusements, concerts, etc. for the public edification. There is great need of such a building, because there is no place in Camden sufficiently large for such interesting exercises. The building will be erected under the auspices of the Directors and managers of the Philotechnic Institute, and a part of it appropriated for the accommodation of that school, which is now in a prosperous condition.

UNFAITHFUL TO HIS TRUST.—The watchman employed to look after the ferry boats at Cooper's Point, at night, was detected in pilfering various articles belonging to the steamers. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he learned the fact too soon for the officers, and fled. His wife was arrested, charged with being a party to the theft. At the Station House she plead so earnestly for her baby, that an officer took her in a carriage to her home, when she brought it with her, and entered the lock-up in quite a cheerful mood.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—*Soldiers' widows* and *orphans* are the *special* objects of our care. Let us "have compassion on the *fatherless*, and the *widow*" of him who fought *our* battles and died for *our* country. *Immediate aid is needed.* They must be relieved in their own homes, and not left to suffer.

We present an appeal to our citizens to-day which will surely bring into operation their liberality and benevolence with increased confidence.

Upwards of sixty families have received aid daily during the last two weeks, or about *seven hundred* families during this period, or upwards of three thousand persons. Our outlay now is seventy dollars a day, more than our receipts, and were it not for the surplus received during the severe cold two weeks ago, many must have been turned away cold, hungry, and naked.

Our treasury is almost exhausted. It will not hold out *three days* longer unless we receive liberally and largely from our citizens.

God forbid that we should be compelled to turn from our door, hungry, naked, cold, the widow or orphan of him who fought and bled for us! Citizens of Philadelphia, Americans! shall this be? Our clothing department is all but empty. Surely, there is much clothing that might be spared. The comfort of clothing to those who are all but naked such weather as this can easily be imagined. Ladies and gentlemen, keep up our clothing department with all sizes, male and female.

We have just received a letter containing $30, with the inquiry if we aid cases from B., and B., and S. streets. We aid all over the city, from Port Richmond to the extreme limits of Southwark, and from the Delaware to the extreme limits of West Philadelphia. To-day we aided *several* cases from B., B. and S. streets, and have applications from that quarter daily, none of which, with but two exceptions, have we ever sent away unaided.

All contributions should be addressed:—Rev. William McElwee, "City Pastor," Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families, No. 1341 Lombard street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. City Pastor, Superintendent of Clothing Department.

Miss H. Mooney, Visitor and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

Supervisory Committee—Ex-Governor Pollock; Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia; Hon. Henry D. Moore; James H. Orne, Esq.

The work of "City Pastor" will, in the future, be under the direction and supervision of this Committee, who shall audit his accounts, etc., and satisfy contributors and others in regard to the expenditure of their contributions. If deemed advisable other names may yet be added to this Committee. WILLIAM MCELWEE,
"City Pastor."

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA "CHARACTER."—Dr. McBride, who gave himself the title of the "King of Pain," and who was in this city several months since with his celebrated pain-killer, of which he sold a large quantity, was shot a few days since, by a gambler, in Memphis, and died shortly afterwards. McBride had acquired considerable wealth by the sale of his medicine. A few days ago we published an article giving an account of the loss, by the Doctor, of $1500 in a gambling den at Memphis, and it seems he soon after got into a difficulty which cost him his life.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—This morning, Patrick Bradley had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, charged with carrying concealed weapons. Patrick is a cab-driver. One of the Sixth Ward officers had arrested an individual, who broke and ran, taking refuge in Patrick's carriage. The latter was about driving off with the refugee, when both were arrested. On the person of Patrick was found a huge billy. He was committed for trial.

HONOR TO PHILADELPHIA.—Our city is to be honored with a Philadelphia Professorship in Dickinson College, and nearly one-half of the sum required has been received by the agent, Rev. P. Coombe. To the credit of our city, and the benefit of poor young men, our business men should give liberally to this object. Several have already promised one thousand dollars each.

LARCENY.—This morning Patrick O'Neil had a hearing before Alderman Moore, charged with larceny. A few nights since the defendant cut the hawsers from a vessel lying at Lombard street wharf, and let it adrift. The rope was carried off with the intention of selling it. A woman with whom it had been deposited appeared and testified against Patrick, who was committed to answer.

INSPECTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.—This morning Mayor McMichael, assisted by Chief Ruggles, continued his inspection of the police force. The Mayor intends to be his own judge of the efficiency of the men under his charge.

FATAL RESULT.—Frederick Baker, who was shockingly burned yesterday by falling into a vat of boiling dye stuff, at the Baltic Mills, Leithgow and Canal streets, as mentioned, has since died of his injuries.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL at the Academy of Music this (Thursday) evening.—Messrs. Abel & Risley are deserving of being classed as the most energetic of the young men of our city. Their efforts in endeavoring to present to the public an entertainment which will tend to elevate a source of amusement which, although very popular in private circles, has, in public, been in the decadence, are certainly worthy of the support which has been extended to them of late. From the arrangements which have been perfected we do not doubt but that the "Carnival" this evening will astonish every one who has the good fortune to secure an *entree*. Invitations have been extended to his Excellency Governor Andrew G. Curtin, and to his Honor Mayor McMichael. The latter his signified his intention to participate in the festivities of the evening; a box has been specially provided, where he will be pleased to receive his friends. Our worthy Governor has responded to Messrs. Abel & Risley's invitation in the following courteous manner:—

PENNSYLVANIA.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, January 23, 1866.

Messrs Abel & Risley, Continental Hotel, Philada.—Gentlemen:—I am directed by his Excellency, Governor Curtin, to acknowledge the receipt of your note, and invitation to the assemblage at "La Coterie Carnival," upon the evening of Thursday the 25th of January, 1866, and to thank you for your kindness in extending it to him, and to say to you that as he is engaged in preparing his Message to the Legislature, he cannot attend

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT A. MCCOY, Private Secretary.

BENEFITS OF NEWSPAPERS.—

If it were not for the papers,
How should we find
Out all the terrible capers
Of all mankind?

They oft to strangers show,
Where for bargains to go,
Though our own citizens all
Know, by wide-spread report,
That clothes of every sort
Are cheapest at Tower Hall.

We do not profess, for any real or imaginary cause, to sell below cost, but are selling rapidly our stock of good, fresh, fashionable, and SOUND *Clothing, at prices guaranteed to be lower than those of any other house in this city. We have the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

FOR A STUBBORN COUGH—Use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant at once; it may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS,

Try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY.

Take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU THE CONSUMPTION?

Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,

And all Diseases of the Lungs or Breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

The Expectorant and all Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

SOME JAM OUT OF A JAR.—The young lady who walked all over the city in the vain pursuit of a pint of the milk of human kindness, has been more successful in getting a little *jam* out of the *jar* of a door. She got the *jam* on her fingers. She might have got some *jam* up coal at the popular depot of Mr. W. W. Alter, No 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Housekeepers who deal with Alter are sure of getting a good article, at the lowest market price, good weight included. Call on him.

HOW HAPPY would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch, and weave, and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.

The most perfect, the most reliable; therefore the cheapest Sewing-machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street. No charge for instruction, whether you purchase or not.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

NO MATTER whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money.

No family can afford to be without a Florence. The best Sewing-machine in the world.

WE ADVISE ALL OUR READERS to call at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street. Books are sold as cheap as in any other establishment, and a valuable gift presented with each book purchased.

HOW HAPPY is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.

The very best Sewing-machine in the world.

PERSONS about changing their residence can have their upholstering done by practical workmen, at the shortest notice. N. B.—Carpets altered and laid, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—Persons desiring Photographs should patronize B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street. Every variety of style Photograph made in the most artistic manner. Go early; days short.

ALL BOOKS are sold at usual rates at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, and a gift, worth from 50 cents to $100, bestowed upon each purchaser of a book.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

WINDOW SHADES, suitable for Parlors, Dining-Rooms, Chambers, etc., put up by W. HENRY PATTEN, at the shortest notice. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE ARE GLAD TO KNOW that the Evans Gift Book Store is permanently established at No. 628 Chesnut street. Costly gifts are given to all customers.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order in the best manner and most reasonable terms, at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—All the new styles at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

FURNITURE reupholstered and varnished in the best manner, by sending it to
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE is now permanently established in our city, at No. 628 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES at reduced prices, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE is now permanently established in our city, at No. 628 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

FURGESON—CLIFF.—On the 6th of July, 1865, by the Rev John J. Jones, Mr. JOHN G. FURGESON, of Pittsburg, Pa, to Miss SARAH ANN CLIFF, of Philadelphia.

KELLEY—REYNOLDS.—On the 21st instant, at the Lutheran Church, by the Rev. Mr. Mann, Mr. GOTLIEB KELLEY to Miss SALLIE E. REYNOLDS, only daughter of Joel C. Reynolds, Esq., late of Virginia.

WARBURTON—SHINN.—On September 5, 1865, by the Rev. S. F. Hall, Mr. W. F. WARBURTON, Jr., to Miss ANNIE P. SHINN, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BARNES.—On the 21st instant, ALBERT C. BARNES, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 477, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No 419 Dauphin street, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CLARK.—On the 22d inst., GEORGE W. CLARK, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the Twelfth Ward Democratic Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 326 Julianna street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HEILMAN.—On the morning of the 25th instant, NANNIE, wife of Horace B. Heilman, and youngest daughter of the late Sarne Humphreys.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2109 Walnut street, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock. **

RICHARDSON.—On the morning of the 24th instant, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 1426 Spruce street, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock. §§

SMITH.—On the evening of the 24th instant, at the residence of his brother, H. K. Smith, No. 1124 Wallace street, WILLIAM K. SMITH, of Germantown.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. ***

VANSANT.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. SARAH W. VANSANT, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Newtown, Bucks county, on Friday morning, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Churchville, Bucks county.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 23d instant, WILLIAM WILSON, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Montgomery Lodge, No. 16, A. P. A., and of Shackamaxon Lodge, No. 343, I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1311 Frankford road, on Friday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

THE BAILEY WASHING AND WRINGING Machine will probably be found the most desirable for use by hotels, laundries, boarding-schools, manufacturers, divers large families, etc. The large diameter of its rollers and its spring centre—to both of which it retains an exclusive right—makes it turn easier and adjust itself to thick articles of clothing, or bunches more readily than any other, while the use of cog-wheels diminishes the strain upon the lower roll to one-half, thus giving it greater durability. For sale to the trade at factory rates, or at retail by the agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TOBACCO CUTTERS, OF SEVERAL PATterns, and Cigar Makers' Curved Knives for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
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FISH KETTLES AND A GENERAL ASSORTment of other cooking vessels and hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
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MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel I. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
1 20smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 20 6*

WANTS

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-class HOUSE in Arch street, west of Broad, and east of Twenty-first street. Possession not required for six months.
Address Box 2409 Post Office. 1 20 6t*

FOR SALE.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, a Portable Photograph Gallery—size, 12 by 24 feet. Address J. D. B., Dennisville, Cape May county, New Jersey. 1 25 2t*

FOR SALE—GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES OF Hotel No. 1438 CALLOWHILL Street.
1 25 2t* J. SHAW.

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our scientific practice. We are receiving letters almost daily from different parts of the country, soliciting students who have been instructed by us, therefore we can guarantee good positions to all our graduates. We invite the old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may learn how to cure more diseases, and in much less time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,

1 1 smw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, ETC.,

Which have been slightly damaged by removal during the night of the fire, will be closed out at astonishing low prices.

LINFORD LUKENS,

N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Also, an entirely new stock of Fine Dress Shirts, C

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Its Operations in North Carolina—Report of Commissioner Whittlesey—Exemplary Conduct of the Freedmen.

The following is the report of the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina for the quarter ending December 31, 1865:—

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, *Headquarters Assistant Commissioner, State of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C., January* 15, 1866.—Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner—General:—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of the various operations of this Bureau for the quarter ending December 31, 1865. The figures and facts speak so plainly for themselves, that I need add but very few remarks. Defective as our organization is in some respects, affected by its dependence upon, and subjection to, other branches of the War Department, yet having got established, and its machinery put in motion, it is doing its work with vigor and success. Many changes among my subordinate officers have been caused by the muster-out of the regiments, but the losses sustained have been partially compensated by details from the Veteran Reserve Corps. My efforts to secure the services of citizens as agents of the Bureau has not met with success.

Immediately after your visit here in October, I addressed a note to each member of the Constitutional Convention, requesting him to give me the name of some suitable persons in his own county, to be appointed to this office. But though so many promised to you their happy co-operation in organizing this agency, not one replied to my request. I have, however, by other means found a few who were willing to accept the position, and some of them have done good service. Others have proved unfit for the duties required, not being able to comprehend that a negro can be a free man, or can have any rights which a white man is bound to respect. My experience so far is against the appointment of any other than military officers. Even these, after being mustered-out, are not as efficient as when in the military service. They fail to command respect. They do not inspire the freedmen with confidence.

As the year has drawn to a close, all the officers of the bureau have been busy settling up claims for labor during the past season. The old story has been repeated thousands of times: no definite bargain made—no wages promised, but "massa said stay till the crop is made, and he would do what was right." On that point, "what is right," arises the dispute. But when the parties can be brought together, and all the facts heard, it is in most cases easy to make a satisfactory decision. Captain Evans reported that as many as one hundred and fifty claims and difficulties of this kind were brought before him in Warren county at the close of the year. So long as these claims and questions of wages were unsettled, it was natural that the freedmen should refuse to enter into any new contracts for another year. They wanted a little experience to give them faith. And it gives me great pleasure to state that in a large majority of cases a fair settlement has been effected.

I have put the question to officers in all parts of the State, "how large a proportion of the white people are willing to treat the negroes with fairness?" The answer is, "from three-fourths to four-fifths." The other fourth or fifth would oppress them and defraud them, if permitted; perhaps a larger proportion might show a disposition to do this, were it not for the restraining presence of a military force. One sitting a few days in one of our offices, and listening to complaints from morning till night, might suppose that the whole laboring population was unsettled. But such is not the case. The great mass have made their bargains for the coming year, and trains are seen moving from the towns to the farming districts. So generally have the freedmen sought employment, and obtained it, that the demand for laborers cannot be easily supplied. If in some instances they leave their employers, it is no more than we should expect, and often it will not be difficult to discover a good reason. By an arrangement with L. P. Olds & Co., Land Agents, I have an intelligence office in nearly every county.

The expectation that lands would be granted by Government, a hope first kindled by Rebel politicians in their efforts "to fire the Southern heart," and afterwards increased by the Confiscation act, has now passed away. All officers of this Bureau discountenanced such hopes by public addresses and circulars widely scattered; but so fixed had they become before the war closed, that it was not easy to eradicate them. When, however, Christmas actually passed, and the year ended without any gifts of the kind, it was admitted that we had told them the truth, and that they had been deceived by the talk of their former masters. So, also, on the other hand, have the idle and conscience begotten fears of insurrection passed away. The holidays have gone by, and no outbreaks have occurred. All admit that a more quiet and orderly Christmas has never been enjoyed in this region. The history of the world may be challenged for another instance of such good conduct in similar circumstances as the freedmen have thus far maintained.

During the quarter thirty-seven cases of violent assault upon freedmen, or other criminal acts, have been reported to the military authorities for trial, or such action as might be deemed proper. Of these thirty-seven cases the only ones brought to trial, so far as the Bureau has information, are those of "Isaac and Wiley, freedmen of the town of Salisbury, Rowan county," on the charge of "larceny," of which they were found "not guilty," and discharged. Several cases reported during the previous quarter have been tried, and among them are:—

1. Emanuel Baxter (colored), "assault, with intent to commit rape;" not guilty.
2. John W. Gorman (white), "assault and battery;" guilty; fined $50, and imprisoned thirty days; fine remitted by reviewing officer.
3. Stephen C. Lee (white), "murder;" found guilty and sentenced to be hung; sentence remitted by reviewing officer on the ground that malice was not proved.
4. Joseph Corpening (white), "assault, with intent to kill;" found guilty of "shooting, with intent to maim;" sentence, $500 fine, and ninety days' imprisonment.
5. George A. Pitts, J. A. Propst, William Ristler, Alfred Sitaker, Thomas Williford, Gibson Kline, and Dwight Russell (white), "riot and assault and battery;" Pitts, Propst, Ristler, Sitaker, and Williford found guilty, fined, and imprisoned; Kline and Russell acquitted.
6. Shock (colored), "rape on colored girl;" finding, guilty; sentenced to be hung; sentence mitigated to one year's hard labor.
7. Monroe Davis (white), "riot and assault and battery;" guilty, and imprisoned four months.
8. Privates Bloom, Shannon, and Lewis, 129th Indiana Volunteers, "assault upon freedmen," etc.; guilty, and sentenced to loss of six months' pay.
9. Henry Brown (colored), "theft;" guilty, and imprisoned two months.
10. Guion Earp (white), "maltreatment of freedmen, and assault and battery;" guilty, sentenced to hard labor on public works two years.

Some of the cases reported during the last quarter are as follows:—

1. Willis P. Moore, charged with the murder of a colored man.
2. Reddick Kearney and others, Pitt county, riot and murder of two freedmen.
3. Magistrates of Brunswick county sentenced two colored men to be sold into servitude for five years. This case was acted upon promptly by General Crook, and the freedmen released.

Contrary to my fears, as expressed in a former report, there is no increase of dependants as winter advances. The rations issued have steadily diminished.

The demands for clothing have been great; but the supplies now on hand from the Quartermaster's Department are ample for men and boys. It is more difficult to furnish what is needed by women and children. There are many cases of great destitution among whites, which I should be glad to relieve; but as they are not "loyal refugees," they do not come within my jurisdiction.

While there has been a decrease of dependants, there has been a gratifying increase of schools and of pupils attending them, as will be seen in the admirably prepared report of Mr. F. A. Fiske, Superintendent of Schools, showing that, though the novelty of the privilege of learning is now gone, the interest of the people in the education of their children has not abated. In some instances planters have established schools for their employes, as a means of promoting good order and contentment. It is also very gratifying to see a few churches organizing Sabbath schools for colored children. The Baptist church in this city, setting a noble example, has already a large freedmen's Sabbath School in successful operation.

By means of the apprenticeship system comfortable homes have been provided for a large number of orphans and other destitute children. The system is popular, but I am very suspicious of it. The practice of binding out children is dangerous, inasmuch as it fosters the old ideas of compulsory labor and dependence. Still, with proper safeguards it may be useful as a temporary expedient.

Under the direction of Surgeon Hogan, the hospital department is now well organized. His report exhibits fully the sanitary condition of freedmen, and the means used for the relief of the sick.

In the land reports forwarded herewith will be found a complete list of all farms and town lots restored with their estimated value, and another list of those remaining in the possession of the Bureau. The lands remaining are of but little value, and will afford but small revenue. But the balance in the Treasury will pay current expenses, until it should be determined by Congress whether the Bureau is to be continued or not, and if so by what means it shall live.

For convenience of reference I present the principal facts gathered from the reports of staff officers and superintendent of districts in the following tabular form:—

STATISTICS.

	Quarter ending December 31, 1865.	Previous quarter, ending Sept 30, 1865.
Contracts witnessed	327	257
Freedmen employed by contract	3,488	1,847
Schools established	86	63
Teachers employed	119	85
Scholars attending	8,506	5,624
Cases of difficulty reported in full	225	257
Cases of crime reported for trial	37	12
Cases not reported in writing	3,043	Several thousand.
Rations issued	333,884	508,924
Value of rations issued	$75,443 48	$106,865 11
Hospitals	12	14
Sick in hospitals	3,132	5,441
Orphans apprenticed	393	42
Deaths in hospitals	555	2,642

LAND REPORT.

Restored During the Six Months Ending December 31, 1865.

	No.	Aggregate No. of Acres.	Estimated Value.
Farms or Plantations	149	70,000	$693,920
Town Lots	442	.. ...	1,900,288

Remaining on hand, January 1, 1866.

	No.	Aggregate No. of Acres.	Estimated Value.
Farms or Plantations	87	13,650	$108 200
Town Lots	38	.....	100,000

FINANCIAL REPORT—QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1865.

Receipts.

Balance, as per last quarterly report	$11,001 48	
For rents, etc., in Oct., 1865	1,241 38	
For rents, etc., in Nov., 1865	2,074 85	
For rents, etc., in Dec., 1865	863 88	
		$15,181 59

Expenditures.

Current expenses in Oct., 1865	$1,767 99	
Current expenses in Nov., 1865	2 121 38	
Current expenses in Dec., 1865	3 484 06	
		7,388 43
Balance on hand January 1, 1866		$7 793 16

Very respectfully, E WHITTLESEY,
Colonel and Assistant Commissioner.

SOUTHERN PERSONAL ITEMS.

—L. M. Durr has obtained a charter for a National Bank, to be located at Shreveport, La.

—D. L. Dalton, Esq., has been appointed private secretary by Governor Patton, of Alabama.

—Hon. E. J. Hardin, late Judge of the Circuit Court at Macon, Georgia, received a pardon from the President on New Year's day.

—William M. Wadley has been elected President of the Georgia Central Railroad, at a late meeting of the Directors held in Savannah.

—Captain John Travis, the famous pistol shot, is preparing to open a shooting gallery in Savannah.

—Ex-Provisional Governor Johnson has returned to the practice of his profession, the law, at his home in Columbus, Georgia.

—Henry Lowry, a young man well known in Mobile, died suddenly in that city, on the 6th instant, of a congestive chill.

—The Governor of Louisiana has appointed Martin Tally Brigadier-General of the militia for the Caddo region.

—Elijah Maness, nephew of Judge Gossett, of Houston, Texas, was shot and killed near that place, on the 1st instant, by Robert Garrett.

—Two soldiers of the 19th United States Infantry are under arrest for the murder of Mr. Carmichael, of Savannah.

—John B. Hardy, a prominent merchant of Norfolk, Va., died a few days ago, while visiting his brother in New Jersey. His body was sent back to Norfolk for burial.

—William Fercher Miles, formerly member of Congress from the Charleston (S. C.) District, is in New Orleans, with a view of locating there permanently.

—D. Fariss, Esq., has been elected by the Board of Aldermen Tax Assessor for the Corporation of Huntsville, and James H. Ware Tax Collector.

—J. P. Armstrong has commenced the publication, in Macon, Georgia, of a new quarto weekly, much in the general style of the New York *Ledger*.

—Reverend Mr. Harrison and Chief Marshal L. P. Thomas, of Atlanta, were robbed by negro soldiers of their watches and money, near that place, on the 5th instant.

—In Louisiana the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is without legs, the door-keeper of the House without arms, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House are both on crutches. All of them have belonged to the Union army.

—General John B. Gordon is about to locate at Brunswick, Ga., where he will engage in the lumber business. It is his purpose to erect two large mills on the Brunswick Railroad, and he will carry on an extensive business in connection with other gentlemen.

—Judge Swan, late member of the Rebel Congress, from Tennessee, is at Columbus, Ga., preparing to remove to Mexico. Twenty-six other persons will go at the same time, some of whom are to join the party on its arrival at New Orleans.

—Mrs. Susan Claiborne Clay died in Huntsville, Ala., on the 2d instant, aged sixty-seven years. She was the widow of Hon. C. C. Clay, a former Governor of Alabama, and mother of ex-Senator Clement C. Clay, who is now imprisoned at Fortress Monroe.

—A letter from Paris says John Slidell is living quietly there. His family goes very little into society. Mr. Mason is in London. Jacob Thompson and J. P. Benjamin are also there, and John C. Breckinridge is shortly expected from Canada with his family. Major Huse, formerly agent for the purchase of arms in the Confederacy, is in Paris. Mrs. Gwin and her daughters are now residing in London.

—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, in correcting some misstatement concerning the Hampton and Preston families, says that Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton, Jr., married the first time Margaret Preston, the sister of General John S. Preston and William Campbell Preston; his second wife was Miss McDuffie. General John S. Preston married Caroline Preston, half sister to General Wade Hampton, Sr.; the father of Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton, Jr. William C. Preston had but one daughter, who died unmarried.

A New Key to the Emperor Napoleon's "Destiny."

A Paris correspondent of the *Guernsey Mail*, an English journal, gives an account of an extraordinary numerical coincidence, which is "the talk" in Paris. Some one has discovered that a curious relation exists between the dates of certain events in the life of a defunct King of France and the date of his fall; and this has been made the groundwork of another more speculative but not less curious calculation on corresponding events in the life of the reigning Emperor. Persons whose minds are at all tinged with superstitions may see something more in it than the mere accidental agreement of figures. The first table is as follows:—

Louis Phillippe was born in		1773
Married Marie Amelie in		1809
She herself was born in		1782
Ascended the throne in		1830
And fell in		1848
Taking	1830	as the basis of the table, we find that in adding the date of the King's birth—taking the figures that comprise that date one after the other—we arrive at the date of his fall,
	1	
	7	
	7	
	8	
	1848	

The same thing is found by adding the date of Marie Amelie's birth:—

1830	
1	
7	
8	
2	
1848	

Again, by adding date of marriage, the same fatal date is produced:—

1830	
1	
8	
0	
9	
1848	

Now for the second table:—

Napoleon III was born in	1808
Ascended the throne in	1852
Married Eugenie in	1852
She having been born in	1826
And fell in	

The date there left blank is the one this table professes to supply:—

Date of ascension	1852	Same date	1852
Emperor's Birth	1 8 0 8	Empress' birth	1 8 2 6
	1860		1869
Same date	1852		
Date of marriage	1 8 5 8		
	1869		

"Can one argue from this sybilline number, asks the writer, that the year 1869 is predestined to be inauspicious to the dynasty of the Bonapartes? That would be too credulous. Nevertheless, many here shake their heads at the ominous signification which this table seems to bear. I must avow myself very little moved by anything more than the startling coincidence, and it is only on that account that I communicate it to you."

The Rapid Growth of Australia.

At the recent opening of the works of the Great Northern Railroad of Queensland, Australia, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Governor of the Colony, spoke as follows of the growth of Rockampton, the town from which the line is to start:—

"When I first saw Rockampton, in 1860, it was a small hamlet of wooden huts, with scarcely five hundred inhabitants, who had recently settled down in the primeval wilderness. I recollect well that what Lord Macaulay has termed 'a rude kind of patriarchal justice, which was, however, better than no justice at all,' was then administered in a canvas tent, whenever a magistrate might happen to attend. On my second visit, in 1862, your population had trebled, and the hamlet had grown up into a thriving township, with about fifteen hundred inhabitants. Now, on this, my third visit, I learn with much pleasure that your population has again more than trebled during the brief interval that has elapsed since my second visit. I see around me a flourishing town of nearly five thousand inhabitants, with public buildings of every kind—churches, schools, a mechanics' institute, a post office, a telegraph office, and numerous banks and warehouses. I find a judge of the Supreme Court, surrounded by the leading members of the colonial bar, holding the assizes for Northern Queensland in a commodious and substantial court-house. I am welcomed by a Mayor and Aldermen; and I remark with great satisfaction in the wharves which line your noble river, in the well-ordered streets of your town, and in the other signs of material prosperity, the rapid progress of those advantages which municipal self-government, when prudently and vigorously administered, is certain to confer."

The Melbourne *Argus* says:—"*Apropos* of music, mention may be made of the proposal now before the public to establish an Australian Opera Association. The object of the promoters is, as appears from the prospectus, to take advantage of the progress made by the Australian public in their knowledge of, and love for, the lyric drama, and to raise £4000 as an instalment of a total capital of £10,000, represented by 2000 shares of £5 each, for the introduction of an opera corps. The estimate of receipts, avowedly based on the success of the Lyster Company, is put down at £150 per night, or £6000 for forty nights."

A Singular Career.

The death of Dr. R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Sandwich Islands, has already been announced. The *Ayr Advertiser*, a Scotch journal, gives the following account of his life:—

"He was born at Hazelbank, in the parish of Dunlop, Scotland, on the 13th of October, 1798. He was the second son of the late Mr. Alexander Wyllie, of Hazelbank, and Janet Crignton, of Cutstraw, Stewarton. Those who knew him in boyhood can well remember that from his earliest years he gave every indication of being possessed of talent above mediocrity. He received his medical diploma before he was twenty years of age. He soon left as surgeon in a vessel bound for the North Seas, and endured hardships and braved dangers like a true Scotchman. He was thrice shipwrecked, and returned to Liverpool, but not to home, having left with the firm resolution to do so only after he had earned a fame worthy of his name. Through the instrumentality of his late teacher, Dr. Barr, who was then in Liverpool, he re-embarked in a vessel bound for South America, where he for a short time practised as a surgeon, but soon turned his attention to mercantile affairs. After a sojourn of fourteen years there, he revisited his native land, and, as one of the first fruits of his success, built a mansion-house for his parents on the lands of Hazelbank. He then, feeling time hanging heavily on his hands, left for London, and was soon after engaged in mercantile transactions. But, acting on the idea which seemed to have actuated him, he went to the Sandwich islands, where, for the last twenty years, he occupied an important field of usefulness, with great benefit to the natives there and much honor to himself. He is succeeded in his Hawaiian estates by his nephew, Robert Crichton, also a native of Dunlop."

John Bright on the Chilian Blockade.

The following note from John Bright appears in the London papers:—

"ROCHDALE, December 23, 1865.—Dear Sir:—Lord Clarendon is, I think, sanguine that the Spain and Chili business will soon be settled.

"This Government, in conjunction with the French Government, has proposed to use its good offices in the dispute. The proposal was met in a conciliatory spirit at Madrid. The terms are considered equally honorable to the contending parties, and were agreed to (at Madrid) without hesitation. They have been sent out by the last mail to Chili, and, if they are received there in a proper spirit, there will be an end of the quarrel.

"I hope, therefore, the disturbance to your trade will soon be removed. A formal reply to your memorial has, I think, been forwarded to you, but I thought you would like to know what Lord Clarendon has written to me on the subject. Yours, very truly, JOHN BRIGHT.

"George A. Everitt, Esq., Birmingham."

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R. W. LOCKWOOD.....Commander

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For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

1 23 2t No. 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

NESHANNOCK,

JAMES H. WINCHESTER.....Commander

Will leave Pier No 9 North River, New York, on SATURDAY, January 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

1 23 4t No. 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
[Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, January 27.
KANGAROO Wednesday, January 31.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, February 3.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$90 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London, 95 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris...165 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $80 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 1 11

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 81y

PIANOS, &c.

ESTEY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
No. 8 SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 15 6m

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

J STEPPACHER,

PROPRIETOR,

Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.
The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.
The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—
Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.
No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.
No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.
The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.
The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.
Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.
Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.
The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.
No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.
By order of the Light-house Board
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1.....$100,000
" " 2..... 200,000
" " 3..... 60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed:—
Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster General,
J. A. POTTER,
12 22 23 Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL

TO

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities to

PURCHASE AND SALE

OF

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 2

CHARLES HALLOWELL,

STOCK BROKER,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

(ROOM No. 4).

Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Bapillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frizes, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 3d 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S

New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.
For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at
11 No. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

A Princess' Wedding Clothes.

The wedding outfit of the Princess Alexandrine, of Prussia, who was recently married to the Duke Frederic William Nicholas of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, was arranged for inspection in some of the apartments at the Royal Palace at Berlin.

In the first apartment were the travelling trunks and boxes; the second chamber contained the Princess' slippers, shoes, and boots, in all colors, and also a great number of colored silk and white stockings. On one particular table, in front of the window, were the writing materials, and the usual toilette requisites, scent bottles, brushes, etc. In the Hall of Mirrors adjoining, the linen was arranged in three divisions.

On the right was her royal highness' travelling bed, trimmed with white and blue silk hangings intermixed, and a blue silk coverlid. In another part of the room were the sheets (four dozen in number), the towels and napkins (twenty-four dozen of each), nicely arranged with toilet covers, and so forth, all numbered, and bearing her royal highness' initials worked in silk, and next was a table with the corsets and crinolines, smoothing irons and boards.

The middle table was covered with the under-linen, the chemises (twenty-four dozen) trimmed with costly lace and embroidery; the little dressing jackets (four dozen), and four dozen caps, with white embrodered underclothes, etc. Elsewhere the fine linen, negliges, dressing jackets, worn while the hair is being dressed, and pocket-handkerchiefs.

The principal portion of the outfit was displayed in the adjoining dining-room. Here was her royal highness' dressing-case, all the fittings of which were of solid silver, and close by were the gloves, in all colors. Near at hand was a table covered with her royal highness' ornaments. Of these must first be mentioned the bridal gift of the King—a diamond necklace, of course of the first water, nineteen stones on each side, with an exceedingly large one in the centre, all very beautifully set; also a diadem of large pear-shaped pearls, with dewdrops in brilliants, presented by her royal highness the Princess Charlotte. A gift from the princess' mother consisted of a necklace of Siberian amethysts, set in brilliants, and a diadem of emeralds as large as nuts, with brilliants.

The Dowager Queen of Prussia's gift consisted of a diadem and other ornaments, consisting of large turquoises and fine brilliants. Opposite these were the bridal and state robes of ample length and breadth, the train ornamented with gold and silver embroidery. The train of the bridal robe and the robe itself were of the heaviest white moire antique, beautifully embroidered with silver. Above the robe was the bridal wreath. The Court train beneath was of blue velvet, and embroidered in silver with lilies and jasmines. A third robe was of purple velvet, ornamented with gold embroidery of an arabesque pattern. Near the bridal robe was a handkerchief of costly Brussels lace, and pretty little fan. Under the Court robe was a dress of tulle, embroidered with satin and silver, underlaid and garnished very tastefully with blue velvet. Near at hand were a great number of ball and wedding dresses, and conspicuous among these was a black velvet jacket, trimmed with beautiful coral.

The Smithsonian Institution.

The Washington *Intelligencer* says:—

"The restoration of those portions of the Smithsonian edifice which were damaged or destroyed by the fire last January is in slow progress. The cost of labor and materials is so very heavy at the present time that it is not deemed wise to attempt a very speedy completion of the work. The two large towers have been entirely restored and are in a fire-proof condition. The roof remains to be put on and the rooms to finish. It is well known among cultivated men conversant with the Smithsonian Institute that the Smithsonian structure was designed and built more for external architectural display than for practical internal uses. In the restoration an opportunity is furnished to partially remove this great defect in the building.

"It will cost at least $100,000 to completely restore the building, an expense which the Institution has not means to meet. The whole amount of Smithson's bequest ($515,169) is in the United States Treasury at six per cent., semi-annual interest. Total annual income, $30,910.

"This income cannot be used for building purposes under the conditions of the bequest. The edifice was erected at a cost of $300,000, from accumulations of interest before the institution was established. There are $75,000 of this extra fund, not used in building, invested in five per cent. semi-annual bonds of the State of Indiana, giving an income of $3750; and $53,500 of the same fund in Virginia bonds; $12,000 in Tennessee, and $500 in Georgia bonds, and from these three last-named States no income has been received during the war. The expenditures of the institution for 1864 were as follows:—For building, furniture, and fixtures, $2620·77: general expenses, $14,071·50; puolications, researches, and lectures, $11,907·48; library, museum, and gallery of arts, $8926·21. Total, $37,535·96. Total income received in the same period, $54,666·14. It is thus seen that in the failure of the interest on the Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia bonds the current expenses exceeded the income in the sum of $2869·82. There was, however, in the United States Treasury an undrawn balance of interest in January, 1864, amounting to $32,358·90, from which the excess of expenses and income of 1864 was met, leaving at the time of the fire a balance due the institution at the United States Treasury of $29,486. This sum has, we presume, been nearly or quite all expended the past year in the restoration. It will thus be seen that the completion of the restoration cannot be done from the income of the institution without encroaching upon its systematic operations and immense usefulness."

An Anxious Playwright.

Mr. Watts Phillips writes a letter to the London *Athenæum*, in which, under the alarming heading of "Stop Thief!" he complains that his original drama, *Lost in London*, is now played without his leave at Wallack's Theatre, in New York. He declares that some time ago a copy was surreptitiously obtained, and the play was produced under another name—meaning probably its performance at Laura Keene's Theatre. Mr. Phillips remarks:—"Mr. Wallack, it appears, has now gone to work with even greater boldness, restoring to the stolen goods the original title." He adds:—

"PARIS, December 18.—Through the New York papers, and also by notice in some or the English theatrical journals, I learn that my original drama, *Lost in London*, is now being played by Mr. J. W. Wallack at the theatre bearing his name.

"Five years ago I wrote the drama in question, with an eye to Mr. Benjamin Webster in the principal *role*, and it was to that gentleman I sold the London copyright. Since then the piece has been frequently in rehearsal, and a portion of the scenery painted, though circumstances over which I had no control postponed its production. Some time back Mr. Webster informed me that a person in his employ had *levanted* to America, taking with him, besides other property, a manuscript copy of *Lost in London*. The result of this act of rascality was soon apparent, in the production, under another title, of my unpublished and hitherto unacted piece, at one or more of the American theatres.

"The drama of *Lost in London* is entirely original, being alike peculiar in story and construction. Only two copies were made of the piece—one was placed in Mr. Webster's hands, the other remains still locked up in my desk. Such are the simple facts connected with a matter of great moment to me and 'authors' rights' in England.

"I am perfectly aware there is no law to protect a published work or an acted drama from American piracy; but this piece has neither been published nor acted—simply stolen; as much so as if my desk had been broken open or my watch drawn from my pocket.

"The London copyright of *Lost in London* (a title unfortunately but too appropriate) belongs, as before said, to Mr. Webster, and to that gentleman I refer for the truth of the statement contained in this letter."

A Human Finger in Bologna Sausage.

From the Hartford Times.

Yesterday a Hartford gentleman, albeit strong of stomach and hearty of appetite, met with his match in eating a Bologna. It was a wholesale establishment on State street, where a few friends had gathered to have a glass of ale and a bite of luncheon for themselves. The gentleman referred to eat his Bologna with relish, till he found *something* in his mouth which seemed not to have chopped up as fine as it should be. Taking it out, he discovered, to his horror and disgust, that it was the —— end of a man's finger!

It was a fact. There it was! How it came there was a greater mystery than the presence of a negro's finger under Senator Sumner's door. The hungry gentleman, after abrupt ending of his meal, and sundry ineffectual efforts to vomit, went home and took an emetic.

A Curious Relic of Barbarism.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter* contains an advertisement of a Commissioner's sale, to be held on the 5th of next February, of which the following is a part:—

"I will also, under said order, sell at the same time and place a negro man, named Will or William.)" (After naming the terms on which the land will be sold the master commissioner continues): "The negro man Will, or William, will be sold on a credit of four months, the purchaser to execute bond with good security for the purchase price, payable to the commissioner, to bear interest from the day of sale, and to have the force and effect of judgments.

"W. J. STEELE,
"Master Commissioner Woodford, C. C."

Bidders will be scarce at that sale.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith; and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee*, as aforesaid, *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

"The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences privileges, rights, and all property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Bush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 1½ mile Post one quarry sliding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 19th Mile Post a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits or the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola. Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Muller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary hereto.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardner's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 14 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 45 perches with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres, with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10 000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them. In whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee
No 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
10 2 m th s 4m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET,
(South Side),
EAST OF THIRD STREET.

Incorporated 1794—Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION
INSURANCE.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1866.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Mortgages.		
All of which are first mortgages on city property		$444 300·00
Loan Bonds.		
$50,000	U. S. Government Loan, 5-20s, (1882)	52,500·00
50,000	U. S. Government Loan, 5-20s, (1885)	51,000·00
100,000	U. S. Government Loan, 6 per cent. (1881)	107,500·00
100,000	U. S. Government Loan, 7-30s, (1867-8)	98,500 00
25,000	U. S. Government Loan, on deposit	25,000·00
10,000	Phila'a City Loan (Gas Loan)	8,500·00
20,000	do. Bounty Fund, 1894.	18,600·00
90,000	do. do. 1895.	83,700 00
30,000	do. do. 1895.	27,900 00
100,000	Penn'a State Loan, 5 per cent.	89,000·00
20,000	do. do. 6 per cent.	20 000·00
14,000	Cincinnati City Loan	12,600 00
5,000	Wisconsin State Loan	4,600·00
25,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Mortgage Loan, 1870	22 500·00
10,000	Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy R. and Transportation Co. loan, 1875	9,100·00
21,000	do. do. 1889	17,640·00
37,000	Ches. and Del. Canal Co. convert. mortgage loan, 1886	33 300·00
40,000	North Pennsylvania RR. Bonds	33,400·00
3 500	do. do. Scrip	2,712 00
20,000	Pennsylvania RR. Co. Bonds, 1st mortgage, 1880	20,000·00
20,000	Schuylkill Nav. Co. convert. mort. loan, 1882	15 000·00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Co. loan, 1878	12,750·00
8,500	Delaware R Co mort. loan, 1875	8,500·00
5,000	Union Canal Company	1,050·00
Stocks.		
215 shares	Philada., Ger. and Nor. RR.	11,395·00
289 do.	Phila., Wilm. and Balt. R. R.	14,101·00
100 do.	Philadelphia Bank	13 500·00
240 do.	Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.	13,200·00
63 do.	Germantown and Park Turnpike Co.	1,575·00
35 do.	Ches. and Del. Canal Co.	2,100 00
59 do.	Sch. Nav. Co., (preferred stock)	1,917·50
58 do.	Sch. Nav. Co., (common stock)	1,508·00
100 do.	North Pennsylvania RR. Co.	3,000·00
5 do.	Ocean Steam Navigation Co.	300·00
55 do.	Union Mutual Insurance Co.	693·13
39 do.	Phœnix Insurance Company.	195·00
Miscellaneous.		
Cash on hand and in bank		120,823·75
Notes receivable, do		150,471 06
Policies, the premiums of which remain unsettled, and debts due in account (all good)		155 083·70
Real Estate—Office of the Company, No. 232 Walnut street, Philadelphia.		22,000 00
Total		$1,731,515 14

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	S. MORRIS WAIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	JOHN MASON,
JOHN A. BROWN,	GEORGE L. HARRISON,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
AMBROSE WHITE,	EDWARD H. TROTTER,
WILLIAM WELSH,	EDWARD S. CLARKE,
RICHARD D. WOOD,	WILLIAM CUMMINGS,
WILLIAM E. BOWEN,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
JAMES N. DICKSON,	ALFRED D. JESSUP.

1 19 3t fmw

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 w 1m No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly ended to. 9 1 4m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120 000	" 6 " '81	124 199·00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375·00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90 358·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	6,380·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,350·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900·00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996 560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $ 132. Estimated value	2,010 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1 293 640·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B Berger, Pittsburg.
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or a the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents or th Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

I. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird or M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
R. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, Mc'couch & Co.
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth.

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297·04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	997 868
PREMIUMS	1 103,428
Unsettled Claims, 812,745. Income for 1865, $301,000	
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.	

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER,	ISAAC LEA,
TOBIAS WAGNER,	EDWARD C. DALE,
SAMUEL GRANT,	GEORGE FALES,
JACOB R. SMITH.	ALFRED FITLER.
GEORGE W. RICHARDS.	FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
Joh. T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis.
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30 1y

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Lemuel Coffin,
William B. Bullock,	Chas. P. Bayard,
Wm. N. Needles,	J. Hillborn Jones,
John D. Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30 1y

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc, etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains; Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Sebuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc. and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M. stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia save Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·20 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·45 and 10 52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 7·45 P. M. Sleeping Car accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M. and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms

MILEAGE TICKETS

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32·50 each for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommod

SPAIN AND CHILI.

The Seizure of the Steamship "Meteor" —The Formal Complaint and the Libel of Information—Is the "Meteor" a Chilian Vessel?

From the New York Evening Post, 24th.

There is much excitement to-day among the Spanish and Chilian authorities and merchants in this city, and their sympathizers, respectively, concerning the steamship *Meteor*, whose seizure, on suspicion that she was to enter the Chilian service against Spain, was reported yesterday.

The vessel lies at her wharf in South Brooklyn, with steam up, and at an early hour this afternoon her engines were working. She was, however, in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Davis, and cannot go to sea, though she was regularly cleared at the Custom House yesterday, after a full examination, which showed that she had nothing of a suspicious character on board.

She is, as already reported, a very fine vessel, perfectly adapted not merely for use as a privateer, but as a man-of-war. Having been built to catch and capture the pirate *Alabama*, she does not lack any of the qualities of a good war vessel; and she is in all respects a perfect ship.

She was launched in May, 1864, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where she was constructed for R. B. and J. M. Forbes (who are now her owners), and other men of Boston for the object already stated. Her machinery was made in Greenock, Scotland, but arrived here so late that when the vessel was completed she was not wanted for the service for which her builders intended her.

Afterwards she became a merchant vessel, and ran between this city and New Orleans. During that time she had on board two Parrott navy guns, which were originally to have been a part of her armament; but these were recently taken off, and she has now no arms.

The size of the vessel is as follows:—Length, 261 feet; width, 34 feet 8 inches; depth, 16 feet 4 inches; and her measurement is 1480 tons. All her machinery is below the water line.

The agents of the vessel, Messrs. William Cary & Co., have acted with extreme care; and they assert that the present contemplated voyage was a strictly legal one; that the vessel was in good faith to be taken to Panama upon purely commercial business.

The owners, the Messrs. Forbes, make the same allegations, so far as any knowledge of theirs extends; and Captain Kemble insists that the suspicions that have been expressed that he would transfer the vessel at sea to some other man, are totally unfounded. He declares that his agreement was to take the vessel to Panama; and that he will do this if permitted unless washed into the sea, or the vessel should sink under him.

The owners of the vessel and the agents intend to prosecute the Government officers who detained the *Meteor*. They claim that having complied in all respects with the law, any action against them, founded on suspicion, must be taken at the peril of the persons concerned.

The first legal proceedings in this case were taken yesterday morning, while the customs authorities were holding the vessel's papers by request of the Spanish authorities. The following is

THE FORMAL COMPLAINT.

[Received January 23, 1866.]

CONSULADO DE ESPANA EN NUEVA YORK.

No ——

To the Honorable Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney:—

The undersigned, Acting Consul at the port of New York, of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, being duly sworn, doth depose and complain before your Honor, that a certain steam vessel called the *Meteor*, now in the harbor of New York, has been and is being fitted out in the port of New York, with intent that the said steamship shall, in violation of the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States in such case made and provided, be employed in the service of the Government of Chili to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects and property of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, a Government with whom the United States are at peace.

And this deponent further complains that the said *Meteor* is of a build to especially adapt her to be used as a belligerent cruiser as aforesaid, and that she intends forthwith to depart from the jurisdiction of your honor to commit hostilities as aforesaid.

Wherefore, the undersigned respectfully prays that your honors will be graciously pleased to issue mandate to the Marshal of the United States to seize said steam vessel, and restrain her departure, and do such other things in respect thereto, as to your honors may appear just and proper.

Dated New York, January 23, 1866.

LIUZ LOPEZ DE AYRE Y NOEL,
Acting Spanish Consul.

Sworn to before me, this 23d day of January, 1866.

JOHN A. OSBORN, United States Commissioner.

On this complaint a blank "libel of information" was filled out at the District Attorney's office with these words:—

"That the steamship *Meteor* has been fitted out to commit hostilities against the Government of Spain, in violation of the neutrality act of Congress of 1818."

Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, on this complaint, issued a "monition" to United States Marshal Murray to seize the *Meteor*. This monition was a simple order.

There are other proofs in this case besides the complaint, which cannot be made public,

AMENDED LIBEL OF INFORMATION.

The libel of information was deemed insufficient, and was amended to-day and filed in the United States District Court. It is as follows:—

"To the Hon. Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York:—

"The libel of information of Daniel S. Dickinson, attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, who prosecutes for the United States in this behalf, and being present in court in his own proper person in the name and in behalf of the said United States, against the steamship *Meteor*, her tackle aforesaid and furniture, together with all material, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, in a cause of seizure and forfeiture, alleged as follows:—

"First. That the said steamship or vessel *Meteor* is now lying in the port of New York, on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of the burden of ten tons and upwards, within the Southern District of New York, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and is ready to sail for certain places to the Attorney of the United States unknown, with intent to cruise and commit hostilities in the service of the Government of Chili against the subjects, citizens, and property of her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, with whom the United States are at peace.

"Second. That the said steamship or vessel *Meteor* has, on the 23d day of January, within the limits of the United States, to wit, at the Southern District of New York aforesaid, been fitted out and armed by certain persons, to the said attorney unknown, with intent that such steamship or vessel should be employed in the service of the agents of the Government of Chili, to commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, and property of the aforesaid Government of Spain, with which the United States then were and now are at peace, as aforesaid."

The third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs are in similar form. They charge that persons were "knowingly concerned" in fitting out the vessel, as already alleged. The sixth paragraph is:—

"Sixth. That all and singular the matters hereinbefore, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly articulated, are all and each of them contrary to the second section of the act of Congress, approved April 20, 1818, entitled 'An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned.'

"That by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the said act the said steamship, her tackle, etc., etc., arms, etc., became forfeited. That all and singular the premises aforesaid are, and were true, and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and of this honorable Court.

"Wherefore the said attorney of the United States, on behalf of the United States, prays the usual process and monition of this honorable court against the said steamship, now under seizure by the Marshal of this district aforesaid, her tackle apparel, furniture, arms, and ammunition, in this behalf to be made, and that all persons interested in the said steamship and her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms, and ammunition aforesaid, may be cited to answer the premises; and that all due proceedings being had thereon, this honorable court may be pleased to decree for the forfeiture aforesaid, and that the said steamship *Meteor* and her tackle, etc., arms and stores aforesaid, may be condemned for the use of the United States, according to the said act of Congress, etc.

D. S. DICKINSON,
"United States District Attorney, etc."

It is understood that a new monition will be issued, under which the vessel is to be held till the proceedings for her condemnation can be had. Much confidence is expressed by the United States authorities that the proofs are sufficient to cause the forfeiture of the vessel.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Shall We Have a War in Mexico?—Full Particulars of the Capture of the Liberal Party now under Sentence of Death—Reoccupation of Monterey by the French—Condition of the City and its Inhabitants—A Reign of Terror—The News of President Juarez's and General Negrete's Crossing into Texas Received in Matamoras—What is Thought of the "Movement" There—Firing Across the Rio Grande—A Serious Affair.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, January 4.—"Shall we have a war in Mexico?" is the question over the border. "Will the United States assist us in expelling the invaders of our soil?" ask the Liberals. "Will America declare war against Maximilian?" inquire foreign powers. Who can answer these questions? It is reported that General Grant said that Maximilian must leave Mexico. That looks like war, surely, from a military point of view. "We shall have no war," said the Secretary of State to a friend recently. That is not a warlike view, surely, from an administrative point of view.

One report is wafted to us from Washington, that all the troops in Texas (with the exception of three or four regiments) are to be mustered out immediately, while at the same time a regiment of engineers, with a pontoon train, are under orders at Galveston to proceed to the Rio Grande. What is the use of a regiment of engineers and a pontoon train on the Rio Grande without troops, and what use is made of troops mustered out, except return them to their homes? Several officers over the river have been promoted recently, for what?—to be mustered out with their commands, or ornament the corporal's guard left on the Rio Grande, and superintend the engineers and the laying of the pontoons. Among the officers promoted are Major-Generals Weitzel and G. A. Smith, the former breveted Brigadier General in the regular army, and the latter a full Major-General of Volunteers. All of the above questions I leave to be answered by your readers, as your correspondent is unable to "solve the problem."

I am enabled to give you the full particulars of the recent capture of a party of Liberals near this city, which has caused the correspondence between Generals Weitzel and Mejia relative to their execution. Two or three days ago thirteen laden wagons left this city for San Fernando, under a small guard. When some ten or twelve miles from Matamoras, the guard was surprised, and the wagons captured. Unfortunately, one man escaped, unknown to the Liberals. This man hastened to Matamoras, and laid the facts before General Mejia, who instantly despatched a squad of cavalry in pursuit, who overtook them about daylight the next day, about thirty miles from the city. The Liberal party were completely taken by surprise, the first news of the presence of an enemy being a severe cross-fire from the imperialists, which killed and wounded fifteen or twenty of the party. After a slight skirmish the remainder were captured, and with the recaptured wagons brought to Matamoras.

A court was immediately ordered to be convened, and the report is that every man has been sentenced to be shot. Hence the protest of General Weitzel, and the short and independent reply of General Mejia, who looks upon these men as "bandits and highway robbers." I am afraid that General Weitzel's kind interference will not save the poor fellows from death, as trial, sentence, and execution follow fast in Mexico to those who are fighting for country and liberty. Mejia probably acts on the principle that two liberal parties or policies cannot agree in Mexico, and so uses all his power to extinguish the one for the existence of the other.

You have probably heard ere this of the reoccupation of Monterey by the French. Monterey appears to be of considerable importance to the opposition force outside its walls; but of no use to those in possession of the city, except to levy "forced loans" and then evacuate; when the other party enters, takes possession, continues the same game, and so the play goes on—sport to the "sons of Mars," but financial death to the pockets of the unfortunate citizens.

Indeed, so alarming has the state of affairs become in Monterey, that the better portion of the population are removing from the city to San Luis Potosi, taking with them their specie and all valuable movable goods. Not unfrequently these parties are waylaid by roving bands of guerillas or deserters from either party, robbed of all they possess, and sometimes murdered because they do not have more to give these cold-blooded cormorants. I need scarcely state that with this state of affairs in Monterey, business in that city is almost entirely destroyed, the inhabitants living in a perpetual "reign of terror."

We have just heard the news here of Juarez, Negrete, and other generals and officers of the Liberal army crossing the Rio Grande into Texas at Eagle Pass. This news has caused considerable excitement and no little speculation among the Imperialists as to the cause of this important visit on the part of President Juarez and some of his most distinguished officers to your soil. From their actions and conversation, it is easy to see that it "bodes them no good;" and, to tell you the truth, I am a little uneasy myself about this movement, and believe that Washington is their destination.

The night before last an affair of a very serious nature occurred, which may result in a declaration of war from one power or the other on either side of the Rio Grande, if not immediately attended to. I refer to an exchange of shots across the river, in which it is stated that one or two persons were wounded. It appears that a shot was fired from the American side, when the pickets on this side immediately discharged their pieces.

As might be expected, an answering volley rang from the "Yankees," which was kept up by the parties for some time, until the affair terminated by "authority." At first it was supposed that one of the American pickets fired at one of the "Imperial" pickets, but news arrived yesterday from over the river that a party of General Crawford's command, acting under his orders, were in the act of embarking for this side, for the purpose of capturing a gunboat moored near the city, and that a musket was accidentally discharged, which resulted as described above, and of course frustrated the intended capture of the gunboat.

I learn also that several of the parties engaged in the affair were arrested by General Weitzel's orders.—*New Orleans Times, 17th.*

—John Cleveland, deceased, of Woodford county, Ky., left by his will $150,000 to found a place of refuge for orphan female children. The institution is to be located in that county.

—The Theatre des Arts, at Dijon, was recently the scene of an extraordinary incident. A young actress, named Erambert, being irritated at a hiss after singing an air during the performance of the *Barbier de Seville*, addressed the words "Imbecile! Bete!" to the author of the mark of disapproval. For this offense she was, on the following day, condemned by the Correctional Tribunal to a fine of two francs and the payment of costs. But on her appearance on the stage in the evening she was received with such a continued uproar that at length the curtain had to be let down, and the actress came forward with the director and apologized to the public, after which the performance was allowed to proceed.

—A death in the theatrical world has occasioned considerable sensation in Paris. During the last general rehearsal of Offenbach's new operette, *Les Bergers*, at the Bouffes Parisiens an explosion of gas took place, which produced so terrible an effect on Madame Berthelier, one of the most rising young actresses of the troupe, that she could scarcely continue her *role*. Next day the young artiste was attacked by fever, and delirium setting in she became so violent that it was necessary to resort to a straight-waistcoat. She died after a brief illness, to the unutterable sorrow of her husband, to whom she had scarcely been married eight months. It had been a love match, and his despair at losing his gifted wife at twenty-two has excited much sympathy.

FOURTH EDITION

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF OHIO.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Mr. Foote (Vt.) asked to be excused from service on the Committee on Pensions. So ordered.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) was excused from service on the Committe on Public Lands.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking the guarantee of a republican form of government, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) presented the petition of Paul S. Forbes, asking for relief from a contract for the building of a vessel. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania asking for such action as shall prevent any States from making distinctions in civil rights on account of color, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Cowan also presented a petition in favor of a protective tariff, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hendrick (Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish an additional Land Office in the State of Oregon, which, at the request of Mr. Williams, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the bill to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims, making it a penal offense to charge more than $10 for collecting a soldiers' claim. Pending the consideration of this bill the morning hour expired, and the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) took the floor against the bill.

House of Representatives.

The House resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) opposed it, stating, among other reasons, that certain States entitled to be heard were not on this floor by their representatives to be heard.

Billiard Match.

CLEVELAND, January 25.—Hawley won a billiard match for the championship of the State of Ohio last night, by two points.

The Iron-clad Monadnock.

BOSTON, January 25.—The brig *Rosemary*, from Pernambuco, reports that she saw the United States iron-clad *Monadnock* going into Pernambuco on December 22d, in company with two convoys.

The steamer *Russia*, from Boston, had arrived out in bad condition. A survey had been held, and she will probably be condemned.

PHILAD'A STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Jan. 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s mun...	91¼	100 sh Excelsior.....	¾
100 sh N Central....	44¼	100 sh Maple Shade.	4
20 sh Penn R.....	54¼	10 sh Cam & Am b5	115
100 sh Sch. N pf..b5	27½	1 sh do.....	115

VIRGINIA.

THE VAGRANT LAW AND THE FREEDMEN—ORDER OF GENERAL TERRY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, January 24, 1866.—By a statute law passed at the present session of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "A bill providing for the punishment of vagrants," it is enacted, among other things, that any justice of the peace, upon the complaint of any one of certain officers therein named, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person alleged to be vagrant, and cause such person to be apprehended and brought before him, and that if, upon due examination, said Justice of Peace shall find that such person is a vagrant within the definition of vagrancy contained in said statute, he shall issue his warrant directing such person to be employed for a term not exceeding three months, and by any constable of the county wherein the proceedings are had, be hired out for the best wages which can be procured, his wages to be applied to the support of himself and his family. The said statute further provides that, in case any vagrant so hired shall, during his term of service, run away from his employer without sufficient cause, he shall be apprehended on the warrant of a Justice of the Peace, and returned to the custody of his employer, who shall then have, free of any further hire, the services of such vagrant for one month, in addition to the original term of hiring, and that the employer shall then have power, if authorized by a Justice of the Peace, to work such vagrant with ball and chain. The said statute specifies the persons who shall be considered vagrants, and be liable to the penalties imposed by it. Among those declared to be vagrants are:—

All persons who, not having the wherewith to support their families, live idly and without employment, refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other laborers for the like work in the place where the are.

In many counties of this State meetings of employers have been held, and unjust and wrongful combinations have been entered into for the purpose of depressing the wages of the freedmen below the real value of their labor, and far below the prices formerly paid to masters for labor performed by their slaves. By reason of these combinations, wages utterly inadequate to the support of themselves and their families have in many places become the usual and common wages of the freedmen. The effect of the statute in question will be therefore to compel the freedmen, under penalty of punishment as criminals, to accept and labor for the wages established by the combinations of employers. It places them wholly in the power of their employers, and it is easy to foresee that even where no such combination now exists, the temptation to form them offered by the statute will be too strong to be resisted, and that such inadequate wages will become the common and usual wages throughout the State. The ultimate effect of the statute will be to reduce the freedmen to a condition of servitude worse than that from which they have been emancipated, a condition which will be slavery in all but its name. It is therefore ordered that no magistrate, civil officer, or other person shall in any way or manner apply or attempt to apply the provisions of said statute to any colored person in this department.

By command of
Major-General A. H. TERRY.
E. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

—The Russian Government has placed a war steamer at the disposal of the Collins Telegraph Company, and has given instructions to the Russian authorities to afford every possible assistance to the company in their operations.

BAKERS' AND FAMILY

FLOUR,

"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."

BROOKE & PUGH
1 6 1mo Nos. 1781 and 1783 MARKET Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Hosmer should have made her *debut* in this city in *Fazio*, it is so far superior to her "Camille." Miss Hosmer—who, after all, is no novice on the stage—has been from the first badly directed. She has learned in a very bad school. She has been taught to rant; she has been taught to pervert the advantages she possesses, rather than to make use of them. But with all these drawbacks, we consider that if she has any special talent it is for high tragedy. But then it must be dignity, anger, jealousy, not love or tenderness, that is the ruling passion, for in these two last sentiments, as in pathos, she is utterly wanting.

The last act of Miss Hosmer's "Bianca" is the best, perhaps, because, being mad, her exaggeration is not out of place. Miss Hosmer's worst scene was the scene before the judges, where she was wanting in earnestness and dignity. When she denounces her husband it is under the influence of a wild, maddening jealousy. She should be bitter, earnest, and determined; instead of which, Miss Hosmer is humble and subdued—her passion already past. So me portion of the long soliloquy was given with intelligence and feeling; but Miss Hosmer must cure herself of using those squeaking head tones. Her voice is fine, and if she would take the deep tones and speak in a whisper the effect would be far greater.

Miss Hosmer has a grand fine person for tragedy; her face is handsome in repose, expression distorts it. The utter lack of fire in the eye takes away from its magnetism, but Miss Hosmer can be statuesque, grand, imposing; she should be chary of her gestures; repose, dignity, and earnestness should be the three qualities she should aim at. Certainly, to see Miss Hosmer in *Fazio* we should be far more lenient in judging of her claims than to see her in *Camille*. Still we cannot accord to Miss Hosmer a high rank, but we say that she is far less objectionable in tragedy than in modern drama. Miss Hosmer repeats *Fazio* this evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke fills the house and the hearts of his audience with gladness every night.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Arrah-na-Pogue*, with its fine scenery, its good cast, and Miss Orton's admirable "Arrah," holds the public still.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—This place of amusement for the million, is always full. Expectation is on tip-toe to see the debut of the Shakespearian Clown, Wallett, who appears on Monday.

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND MONEY BROKER,
N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
Only one Square below the Exchange.

NATHANS' Principal Office established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1yrp

STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21mths6map PHILADELPHIA.

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers,

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
1 6 stuth3mo PHILADELPHIA.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,
1 23tuthr3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

LARGE LINEN SALE

AT MILLIKEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¼ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doyliles in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 6¼c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
1 18thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE D. WISHAM, NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET, is now offering his entire stock of Dry Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent. from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.

French Merinoes—all reduced.
Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95 cents.
Bright Magenta Poplin, only $1·00.
Dotted Poplins marked down low.
Silk and Wool Poplins reduced.
Beautiful Bright Plain Poplins; a bargain.
Striped Silk and Wool Poplin; cheap.
3000 yards, one half yard wide, English Merino, only 70 cents.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
Wool Top full Ladies' size, only $2 25; worth $3 00.
Square and Long Blanket and Thibet Shawls.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Heavy Plaid Canton Flannel only 33 cents.
The good Old Pembertons, only 35 cents.
Hamilton's and other makes, low.
Call and get Bargains. 10 26thfs 3m

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

PAPIER MACHE GOODS

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

J. J. & F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets.

1 22 6trp

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

4491 BOXES LAYER RAISINS.

1869 half boxes Layer Raisins.
2654 quar. " " "
2910 " M. R. "
1167 half " " "
2267 quar. " " "
500 frails Seedless "
10,000 half boxes Valencia "
300 frails soft shell Almonds.
500 kegs Malaga Grapes.
1000 half boxes Figs.
491 boxes Lemons.
100 quarter casks Olive Oil.

Imported and now landing from the barque La Plata, and for sale by

N. HELLINGS & BRO.,
1 23 6t No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doylies, $1 20, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
6-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 80 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2 25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods, White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½ 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
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PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins
Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31¼, 35, 40, 45, and 60.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
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WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
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5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES of 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 2 3m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

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Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

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Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

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LINEN GOODS.

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100 dozen NAPKINS, at $2·88.
RED-BORDERED TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, in fine qualities.

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Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,

In all their Varieties.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK GROS DE RHINES.
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Bought low and will be sold at a small advance.

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Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
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Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

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GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

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House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
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